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Monthly Bulletin of AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS & STATISTICS

Vol. IV. No. 5 May 1955

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Report on the 1950 World Census of Agriculture

Volume I

CENSUS RESULTS BY COUNTRIES

This is the first of three volumes which will together make up a comprehensive survey of the world's agricultural resources. The world census covers 63.6 percent of the total land area of the globe (it excludes the U.S.S.R. and China) and includes countries and territories with two thirds of the world's population. The report will show how the world's land is apportioned between various forms of agricultural production, it will give some indication of the social forms under which the world's farmers are exploiting their land, and will provide information for planning what should be done, and where, to raise world production and to improve the agrarian structure.

This first volume, a loose-leaf publication, contains the first instalment of the census results by countries and covers 32 countries and territories. When complete it will contain the results of about 100 countries in a compact and, as far as possible, unified form.

$2.00 or 10s.

From all Sales Agents

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
ROME - ITALY

NOV. '60

NEWS OF FAO PUBLICATIONS

Comment from Israel

"FAO has proved of the greatest assistance to Israel in the quick development of our farm output, one of the bases of our economic development, by sending here foreign experts, and by paying the cost of training many of our own people abroad; for the average Israeli farmer and economist, the work done by the Organization's publishing department is of equal importance and cannot sufficiently be praised."

BUSINESS DIARY MAGAZINE, Tel Aviv

World Forest Planting Manual

An ambitious publishing project of the Forestry Division is well on its way. Five of a series of studies on the various phases of forest planting have appeared already, and two others are in preparation. The French edition of **Eucalypts for Planting** ($3.50 17s. 6d.) is among the current FAO bestsellers and the English and Spanish editions will appear this year. **Forest Plantation Protection against Diseases and Insect Pests** ($0.50 2s. 6d.) has been published in English and Spanish and the French edition will appear shortly. **Handling Forest Tree Seeds** ($1.00 5s.) and **Tree Seed Notes** ($3.50 17s. 6d.) are both available in English. **Tree Planting Practices for Arid Areas** ($1.50 7s. 6d.) was published in March 1955. The provisional titles of two other volumes of the series are **Poplars for Planting** and **Tree Planting Practices in Tropical Africa.**

The Paper Pulp Problem

Latest addition to the documentation on this problem is **World Pulp and Paper Resources and Prospects** ($1.25 6s.3d.). Since the holding of a conference on the subject the demand for this report, as well as for the two technical studies published by FAO, has been lively. In fact, **Tropical Woods as Sources of Wood Pulp** ($2.00 10s.) has run out of print and is being reprinted. Supplies of the more recent **Raw Materials for More Paper** ($2.00 10s.) are still available, but demands are coming from agents in all parts of the world.

Yearbook of Fishery Statistics, 1952-53

The fourth fishery yearbook amplifies the part on production and gives more detailed data on craft than earlier editions. Therefore, it has been found necessary to publish it in two volumes. Part I (**Production and Craft**) also contains a historical section on catch from 1910 to 1953, broken down by species and countries. Part II (**International Trade**) is in preparation and will be published later in the year. (Each volume, $3.00 15s.)

Fishing Boats of the World

FAO's latest venture into commercial publishing bids fair to prove a resounding success. Our London publishers, Arthur J. Heighway Publications Ltd, Fleet Street, E.C. 4., report that a quarter of the first printing was subscribed before publication and, even before the reviews in the technical press have appeared, sales are brisk. The book has already had remarkable success in Japan, for example. First symposium of its kind to be published it is indispensable to naval architects occupied with the design of fishing boats. (£. 4 10s.)

Food Composition Tables

In 1949 FAO published **Food Composition Tables for International Use** ($0.75 3s. 9d.), which was reprinted in January 1953. In March 1954 we published **Food Composition Tables - Minerals and Vitamins** ($1.00 5s.), and since the titles supplement one another, both are now selling at the rate of about 100 copies a month. It should be pointed out that on page 51 of the latter title certain corrections are made to the tables in the former title. The tables are in official use in many parts of the world.

Legumes in Agriculture

The Spanish edition of **Legumes in Agriculture** ($3.00 15s.) was published in March 1955 and is having the same success as the English edition, which appeared in 1954. It is a unique collection of information on an important subject. Serial publication of chapters of particular interest in Latin-American countries has been arranged. FAO systematically exploits this method of carrying the information contained in its documents and publications to a wider audience than can be reached by the books themselves.

Improving the World's Grasslands

The large first printing of **Improving the World's Grasslands** (published for FAO by Leonard Hill Ltd., London; price 10s. 6d.) is now nearly exhausted. The Spanish edition, after being partly serialized in *La Hacienda*, New York, has now been published in book form by FAO. First reviews have come in from the Spanish language agricultural press and are enthusiastic, so it seems likely that this title will follow the success of the Spanish edition of **The efficient Use of Fertilizers** ($2.00 10s.) which is now in its second printing.

N. B. The English edition of **Improving the World's Grasslands** is now available from FAO.

Small Farm Implements

The English edition of **Small Farm Implements** ($0.75 3s. 9d.) has been bought in bulk by manufacturers of farm tools because it gives an objective account of the elements that go to the designing of a sound implement for a given job. Reviews of the French edition are beginning to come in. *Le Génie rural* (Paris) for example, says: "Unfortunately the design and quality of small farm implements often leaves much to be desired.... It seems to us that the reading of this book, which examines the nature of different jobs, will open the door to improvements of our techniques."

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MONTHLY BULLETIN OF
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

Vol. IV, No. 5 May 1955

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF COCOA CONSUMPTION [1]

by A. VITON

The cocoa and chocolate industries as we know them today are of course a very recent development. World production and consumption of cocoa beans increased by 600 percent in less than 40 years — from about 100,000 tons in 1900 to 730,000 tons in 1934-38. No agricultural crop except rubber experienced so rapid a growth. Inevitably it had to be accompanied by considerable economic changes. Three distinct periods stand out, each with special features of its own (Figure 1).

I. 1900-20: The outstanding economic characteristic of this period was the decline in cocoa prices. Production rose from 100,000 to 400,000 tons. Per caput income rose during this period in most consuming countries, but not in all, so that the rise in income was not in itself sufficient to facilitate the absorption of a supply increasing at the average rate of 7.2 percent a year. Prices had to decline. Cocoa ceased being a luxury and became an article of common diet. The supply increase of 300 percent brought about a decline of 57 percent in the United Kingdom unit value of imports, deflated by the general wholesale price index, and of 65 percent in the United States.

Table 1. — Unit Value of Imports, Nominal and Deflated - 1900-04 and 1921-24

Items	1900-04	1921-24	Percentage change
Unit value of imports:			
United Kingdom (*d.*)	7	5	—29
United States (*c.*)	13	8.5	—35
"Real" price:			
United Kingdom (*d.*)[1]	16	7	—57
United Stated (*c*)[2]	37	13	—65

[1] Unit value of imports deflated by United Kingdom Wholesale Price Index - 1947-49 = 100. — [2] Unit value of imports deflated by United States Wholesale Price Index - 1947-49 = 100.

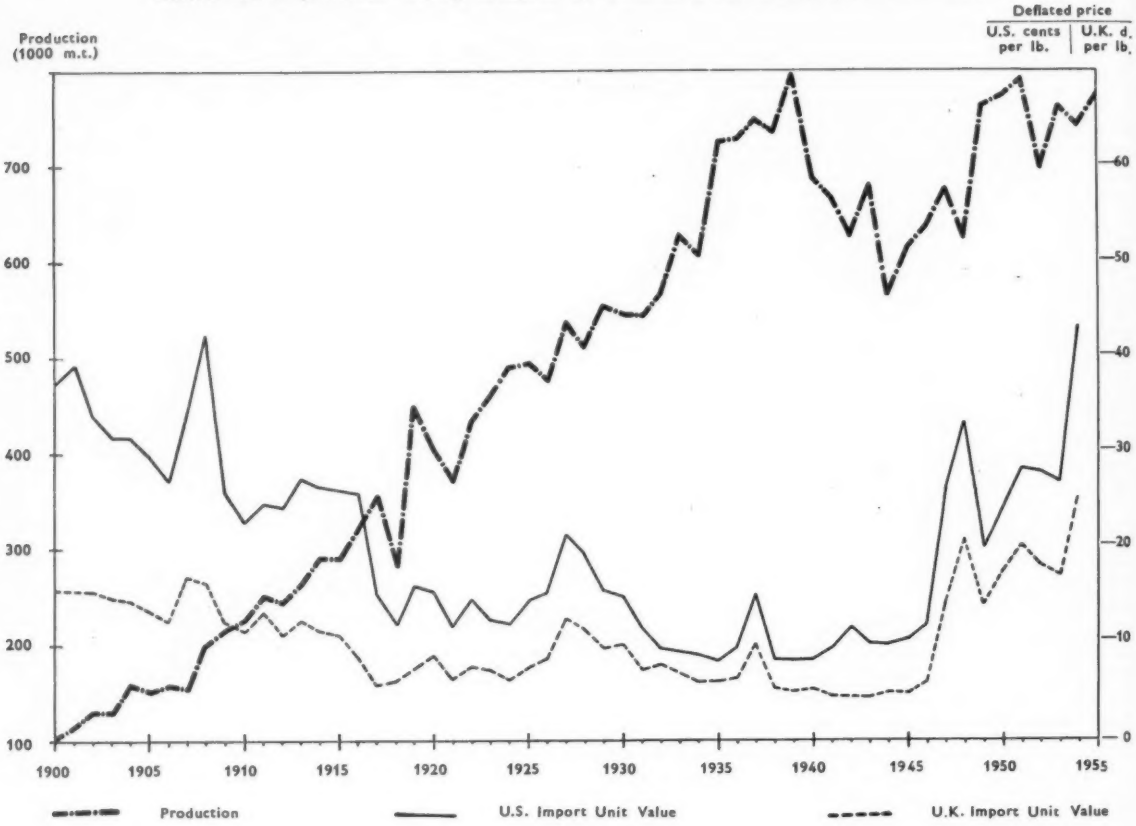
To expand consumption, retail prices had to decline relative to other prices. Unfortunately, data on retail prices of cocoa products can be obtained only for the United Kingdom. In that country, where per caput income, after rising slightly during the first decade, suffered a severe setback in the second owing to the First World War, an increase of 150 percent in per caput consumption was secured by a very substantial decline in the real price. During 1910-20 the retail price of chocolate measured in "real" terms declined by one third, and for the whole period the decline was probably in the neighborhood of 50 percent. In the United States, which experienced a greater rise in per caput income, the pattern was probably very similar.

II. 1920-39: Production of cocoa beans increased from 400,000 to 730,000 tons — a slower rate than during the previous period, only 3.2 percent a year. On the other hand, in most western countries real income rose greatly, and in some more rapidly than during the previous two decades. In the United Kingdom real per caput income rose by almost 50 percent; in the United States by one third; in Germany, a middle income country, by 40 percent. Similar income growths were experienced by most of the other chief consuming countries. Probably these circumstances account for the fact that there was practically no further decline in the "real" wholesale price of beans. The average deflated import unit value in the United Kingdom (which had fallen to 6d. at the end of the first period) was 7.2 pence a pound in 1921-25 and 7.0 pence in 1934-38 (13.2 cents and 10.2 cents in the United States).

The great price decline at the wholesale level during the first period, aided by rising income in many countries, succeeded in stimulating consumer

[1] Acknowledgement is gratefully made to Dr. A. Hanau for numerous and valuable suggestions, to Mr. F. Pignalosa, statistician of the Sugar and Beverages Section, for the statistical work, and to the Secretaries of national Cocoa and Chocolate Associations in Europe for providing statistical data.

Figure 1. — World Cocoa Production (Crop Years) and Unit Value of Imports of the United Kingdom and the United States (Calendar Years), Deflated by National Price Indices (1947-49 = 100)



demand for cocoa products. The full effect of the wholesale price decline at retail levels became visible in many consuming countries during this second period. Also the great increase in consumption which took place in this period was facilitated by the deliberate policy of some manufacturers to stimulate consumption by lower retail prices at the cost of smaller unit profits, and by more efficient distribution and marketing methods. In the United Kingdom, the deflated retail price of milk chocolate fell by 40 percent between 1920 and 1940; in the United States, the deflated wholesale price of cocoa powder fell by 20 percent during the 1930's. In Switzerland, the retail price of chocolate (not deflated) declined by about 25 percent.

III. 1939 to date: The outstanding characteristics of this period are the great rise, after the Second World War, in per caput real income in practically all consuming countries, on the one hand, and the decline in supplies, on the other. During the past five years average per caput supplies were 4 percent lower than in 1937/38; but per caput income in the five major consuming countries rose by 46 percent. In such circumstances severe repercussions on prices and markets were inevitable. The average United States - United Kingdom unit import value of beans advanced by 600 percent between 1937/38 and 1952/53, from 3.2d. to 27.1d. in the United Kingdom and from 5.4 cents to 30.4 cents in the United States. The slight fall in production in 1953/54 stimulated a further enormous price rise. The average "spot" price on the New York Cocoa Exchange rose to 65.5 cents in April-August 1954 (peak: 72 cents) from 41.7 in September-November of the previous year.

Variations in the movements of national wholesale price indices make it difficult to determine the rise in the "real" price; but a simple average of the United States - United Kingdom wholesale price indices probably provides a representative measure of the change for most of the important cocoa consuming countries. Using this measure, "real" cocoa prices, compared with 1937/38, have risen by 240 percent more than the average of all commodities entering into wholesale price indices.

Retail prices of cocoa products have not reflected in full the rise in bean prices. Since cocoa constitutes varying percentage of the ultimate consumers'

Table 2. — Deflated Unit Value of Imports 1937/38 and 1954

Countries	1937/38	1954	Percentage increase
United Kingdom (*d.*)	7.9	25.7	225
United States (*e*)	11.8	41-45	247-281

products and since, moreover, the cost of the other ingredients, as well as taxes, manufacturing and distribution margins vary greatly, a constant percentage relationship between the wholesale price of cocoa beans and the retail price of cocoa products cannot be expected. In general, however, indications are that a change of 10 percent in the cost of beans should be reflected in a change of 3 to 4 percent in retail prices. To reduce the impact on the consumer, the increased price of beans has been offset, in varying degrees in different countries, by changes in manufacturing formulas and by resort to cheaper substitute materials. Such changes have been most marked in the United States, although at the expense of palatability, but they have also taken place in Europe where consumers prefer higher quality. Higher raw material costs have apparently also been absorbed to some extent by lower manufacturing profits.

Varying changes in money values make comparison of 1938 and current prices very difficult; but if national currencies are converted into dollars, the rise in retail prices of cocoa products for the main European countries (not weighted) between 1938 and 1954 averaged 140 percent — as compared with the rise of 600 percent in bean prices. The real measure of the rise in prices is provided of course by the national cost-of-living indices. It is clear that in recent years cocoa products have become relatively more expensive in every country. That was not the case during the immediate post-war years, but by 1950 the real price of chocolate had advanced by 10 to 50 percent above the general cost-of-living index in all countries except Belgium. By 1954 the unweighted average real price of cocoa products was 80 percent higher than in 1938 — 20 to 50 percent in six European countries, 50 to 100 percent higher in one, and more than 100 percent in four countries. In 1954 the real price advanced by an average of 20 percent over 1953.

How can this sharp rise in prices be explained? That it cannot be attributed to temporary or speculative influences is obvious. The new price relationship has persisted too long, and consumption would have effected a readjustment long ago if only temporary factors had been at work. To what extent do long-term characteristics of the world cocoa economy explain the price rise? What is the outlook for the future?

In attempting to answer these questions, the starting point of our analysis is the fact that during

Table 3. — Retail Prices of Cocoa, in National Currencies and Deflated,[1] in European Countries, 1938 and 1946-54

Years	Sweden	Norway	France	Portugal	Germany	Belgium	Switzerland	Netherlands	United Kingdom[2]	Denmark	Italy
	Chocolate milk bars		Chocolate bars	Milk chocolate	Chocolate					Milk chocolate	Chocolate
	Kronor/kg.	*Kroner/kg.*	*Francs/kg.*	*Escudos/kg.*	*R. M. or D.M./kg.*	*Francs/kg.*	*Francs/kg.*	*Guilders/kg.*	*Pence/lb.*	*Kroner/kg.*	*Lire/kg.*
1938	3.07	6.00	17.6	19.00	6.00	13.90	3.0	1.20	16.0	6.25	*20.0
1946	3.67	11.20	100	45.00	...	...	4.50	3.00	28.0	...	
1947	4.21	12.00	118	45.00	...	...	5.00	3.50	32.3	8.75	2 440
1948	5.42	15.00	230	45.00	...	...	5.00	4.50	44.0	15.00	2.890
1949	4.51	14.10	292	45.00	13.00	48.50	4.90	5.00	42.7	20.00	2 560
1950	5.23	16.70	393	49.50	...	45.64	5.00	5.50	42.4	18.75	2.330
1951	7.22	25.00	480	49.50	...	47.70	5.50	5.50	48.5	25.00	2 220
1952	7.67	25.70	575	49.50	...	47.70	6.00	6.00	48.7	25.00	2 220
1953	5.75	26.30	550	49.50	...	43.70	6.00	6.50	51.6	25.00	2 220
1954	7.48	28.00	598		13.70	70.20	8.50	9.00	53.9	[3]30.00	2 560
	DEFLATED RETAIL PRICES										
1938	3.07	6.00	17.6	19.00	6.00	13.90	3.00	1.20	16.0	6.25	*20.0
1946	2.57	7.04	15.5	23.56	...	...	2.96	1.58	21.5	...	
1947	2.86	7.50	11.5	23.30	...	...	3.16	1.77	23.2	5.37	53.3
1948	3.52	9.43	14.1	23.81	...	...	3.05	2.21	29.2	8.89	59.7
1949	2.87	8.86	16.1	23.20	7.65	13.36	3.15	2.31	27.5	11.90	52.1
1950	3.31	10.00	20.2	25.78	...	12.71	3.11	2.32	26.5	10.53	48.1
1951	3.95	12.89	21.2	26.19	...	12.14	3.31	2.08	27.9	12.63	41.7
1952	3.87	12.18	23.3	26.19	...	12.05	3.49	2.26	25.6	12.20	40.0
1953	2.87	12.18	22.7	25.92	...	11.06	3.53	2.49	26.3	12.20	39.3
1954	3.70	12.50	24.9		8.01	17.42	4.94	3.30	27.1	[3]14.56	44.1
	1938 = 100										
1953	93	203	129	136	...	80	118	207	164	195	196
1954	121	208	141	...	134	125	165	275	169	233	220

[1] Retail prices of cocoa products deflated by national cost-of-living index. — [2] Weighted annual averages. — [3] January-March.

Table 4. — Cocoa Beans Imports, 1938-48 and 1951-54 Averages

Importing regions	1938-48	1951-54
	Thousand metric tons	
Sixteen European countries	320	346
United States, Canada, Union of South Africa, and Australia	265	293
Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R.	40	20
Rest of the world [1]	85	90—100

[1] Including consumption in producing countries.

1948-53 both prices and consumption rose in many parts of the world. Europe's share in world imports increased steadily from about 40 percent in the immediate postwar years to 50 percent in 1952 and 54 percent in 1953. On a per caput basis, consumption in 1951-53 was higher than prewar in nine European countries and lower in six. Consumption rose also in other parts of the world outside of the United States, but not by very much. Imports of beans alone into non-producing countries of Asia and Africa (exclusive of the Union of South Africa) rose by 6,000 tons, or 200 percent.

In the United States, however, the upward movement of prices began to affect consumption adversely even as early as 1948-50. In that period per caput net imports of cocoa beans and products were already 2 percent lower than prewar, notwithstanding the rise of 50 percent in per caput disposable real income. The price increases of the subsequent years accentuated this trend. Net imports, after falling for two sucessive years from the level reached in 1950, recovered slightly in 1953 but per caput supplies were 10 percent lower than in 1950. The difference in the behavior in the United States and Europe — especially the United Kingdom and Germany — is so marked that further analysis of the subject is made later on in this article.

However, the great price rise in 1954 reversed the trend even in European countries — notwithstanding the fact that per caput real income rose everywhere. For the 16 Western European countries, total imports in 1954 were 10,000 to 15,000 tons less than in 1953. Even steeper was the decline in per caput consumption. This decline apparently gained momentum during the last months of the year as high prices of beans began to be felt increasingly at the consumer level. Not a single European country significantly increased its per caput net imports.

Table 5. — Per Caput Net Imports of Cocoa Beans and Cocoa Products, Averages 1934-38, 1948-50, 1951-53, and Annually 1953 and 1954

Countries	1934-38	1948-50	1951-53	1953	1954
	Kilograms				
Austria	0.94	0.50	0.83	0.86	*0.86
Belgium	1.62	2.00	1.54	1.61	*1.58
Denmark	1.39	1.32	0.81	1.07	0.70
Finland	0.09	0.33	0.36	0.37	*0.36
France	1.02	1.36	1.00	1.02	1.00
Germany, Western	[1]1.23	0.71	1.40	1.57	*1.53
Greece	0.22	0.14	0.10	0.11	*0.11
Ireland, Rep. of	0.77	1.26	1.24	1.58	*1.53
Italy	0.21	0.23	0.29	0.33	0.29
Netherlands	3.53	1.95	1.68	1.95	0.90
Norway	1.15	1.25	1.19	1.12	1.12
Portugal	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.11	*0.07
Spain	[2]0.45	0.34	0.36	0.30	*0.38
Sweden	1.07	1.43	0.96	1.09	1.17
Switzerland	2.12	2.80	3.27	2.25	2.26
United Kingdom	2.02	2.16	2.54	3.01	2.98
United Kingdom [3]	(1.87)	(2.15)	(2.44)	(2.94)	(2.78)
Canada	1.37	1.78	1.38	1.60	*1.39
United States	1.88	1.84	1.69	1.69	*1.56
United States [3]	(1.88)	(1.84)	(1.69)	(1.69)	(*1.56)
Australia [4]	1.10	1.67	1.11	0.83	0.89
Union of South Africa	0.27	0.28	*0.27	*0.27	*0.30

* Estimated. — [1] All of Germany. — [2] 1934 and 1935 average. — [3] Adjusted for changes in stocks. — [4] Years ending 30 June.

The spread between the ratio of the index of deflated prices of chocolate to the index of per caput real income, on the one hand, and the index of per caput consumption, on the other, widened during 1954 and made the position of cocoa products increasingly vulnerable. As early as the spring of 1954 FAO reported: "It is improbable therefore that, given continuation of current levels of income, consumption will not be affected in an adverse direction." [2]

But, as was to be expected perhaps, it was in the United States that the price rise had its sharpest effect. A survey of the quantity of cocoa beans processed by members of the Association of Cocoa and Chocolate Manufacturers, which account for

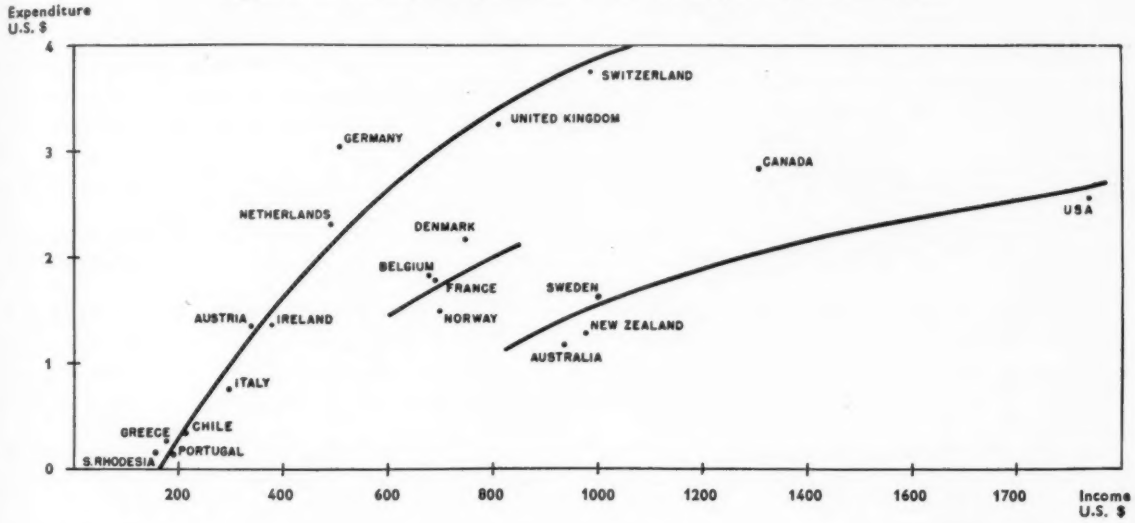
[2] FAO Committee on Commodity Problems, *Commodity Notes*. CCP 54/6, p. 14. Rome, June 1954.

Table 6. — Percentage Change in per Caput Imports and Real Price of Cocoa Products, 1954 to 1953

Items	Belgium	Denmark	France	Germany, Western	Italy	Netherlands	Norway	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom
	Percentages									
Per caput net imports available for consumption	—2.5	—34.6	—2.0	—2.6	—12.1	—10.0	—	+7.3	+.4	—5.5
Real price of chocolate	+57.5	+[1]19.3	+9.7	+5.4	+12.2	+32.5	+2.6	+28.9	+39.9	+3.0
Real price of powder	+54.3	+[1]17.3	+36.6	+6.8	+4.8	+38.4	+45.0	+27.9	+31.7	+16.4

[1] March 1954.

Figure 2. — Per Caput Expenditure on Cocoa and per Caput Income, 1953



over 90 percent of the total amount of beans used in that country, showed a decline of 9.9 percent during the first six months of 1954 and no less than 25.3 percent in the last six months. Per caput net imports declined in 1954 by almost 8 percent as compared with the previous year, but consumption declined even more sharply, as there was a net addition to stocks.

United States per Caput Net Cocoa Imports

1934-38	1.88 kg.
1948-50	1.84 kg.
1953	1.69 kg.
1954	1.56 kg.
1954 as percentage of prewar	83.0 %
1954 as percentage of 1953	93.0 %

The question arises whether general conclusions can be drawn from an analysis of these developments to serve as guide posts for an evaluation of the future outlook; whether, for example, it is possible to assign more or less definite values to the income and prices forces. The effort is worth making despite the inadequacy of the basic data. Long-term series of retail prices of significant forms of cocoa products can be obtained for only a few countries. Even for the countries for which retail price data has been assembled, the "consumption" figures leave much to be desired. It is hardly ever possible to adjust from year to year changes in manufacturers' stocks; and three-year moving averages of net imports, which give a more accurate general picture of the long-term consumption development than annual import figures, obscure the year-to-year fluctuations which it is important to interpret by means of the price and income factors. Nevertheless, the conclusions which emerge from such an analysis are significant. They do explain satisfactorily the differences in the behavior of certain national markets and thus provide some indications of future prospects.

Two approaches are employed: (*a*) Multiple correlation analysis for the United Kingdom, Sweden, and the United States — two high income countries and one of very high income. But it is reasonable to assume that different price and income elasticities operate in medium and, especially, in low income countries. *Mutatis mutandis*, different income and price elasticities can be expected in countries in which the real cost of confectionery in relation to other foods varies significantly. (*b*) In the absence of time series for many countries at different levels of price and income, some indications of the economic relationships at the various income and price levels can be obtained by a multi-country analysis for a given year. This is the second approach. Consumption of and expenditure on cocoa products in 20 countries in 1953 are charted against price and income, to determine whether there is a systematic pattern or whether the points are too scattered for drawing any conclusions.

Consumption and Income

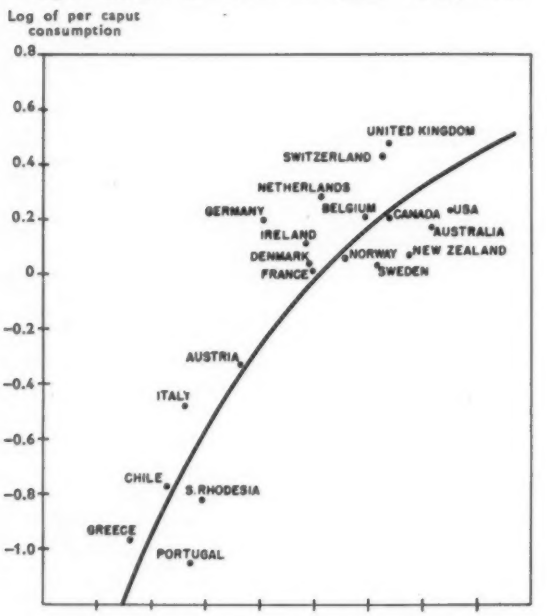
Since the end of the Second World War, there have become apparent three groups of countries with different income elasticities (Figure 2). In some countries the effects of changes of income on consumption seem to be very small — less than 0.5. A 10 percent change in income seems to be associated with only 3-4 percent change in consumption in the same direction. On the other extreme, there are countries with income elasticities of demand from 0.7 to substantially over 1: a 10 percent change in income in these countries seems to be associated with changes in consumption of

chocolate products ranging from 7 percent to 20-30 percent. Finally there appears to be a small group of middle elasticity countries, 0.5 to 0.7.

I. *Low Income Elasticity Countries*

These countries — Australia, New Zealand, Sweden, Canada, and above all, the United States — have the highest per caput income. They constitute a distinct group with per caput consumption of cocoa beans substantially lower, in relation to income and prices of cocoa products, than in the two other groups. In all these countries per caput consumption during the last few years has been either the same as, or lower than, in 1934-38, notwithstanding the great rises in income (Table 5). Figure 2 shows the relationship of expenditure on chocolate products (price times consumption) and income (deflated) in 1953. Australia and New Zealand, with "real" per caput income about one third higher than Norway, France, and Belgium, spent on cocoa products 10-15 percent less than the latter, and only about the same amount as Ireland and Austria, with per caput income of less than half. In the United States and Canada, expenditure on cocoa products was the same as in the Netherlands and Germany, although the per caput real income was about 200 percent higher. [3] Figure 3 shows the same results. To obtain a realistic measure of income in terms of purchasing power of chocolate products, income is divided by price. The log of consumption is therefore charted against the log of income divided by prices of chocolate products. Group I countries have an average consumption of 1.3 kilograms, as compared with the average of 2.8 kilograms in the United Kingdom and Switzerland. On the basis of the price income relationship of the latter, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Sweden, and Canada would have a per caput consumption of around 3.8 kilograms. Furthermore, it is significant that there are no substantial differences in the level of retail prices between these two groups of countries, which are everywhere medium to low (in comparison with such high retail price countries as Italy, Germany, France, Denmark, etc.).

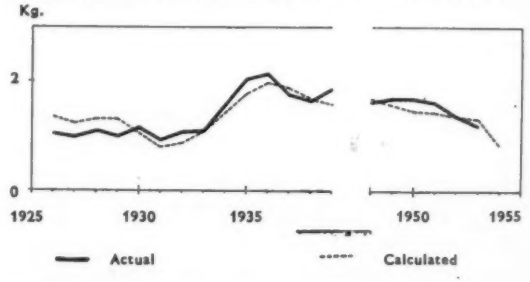
Figure 3. — Per Caput Consumption of Cocoa and per Caput Income in Terms of Cocoa Prices, 1953



This conclusion is borne out by time-series correlations for the United States and Sweden. [4] The nature of the data and the high standard error for Sweden (16 percent) prevent drawing very precise mathematical conclusions; also the multiple correlation coefficients are comparatively low — 0.83 for Sweden and 0.84 for the United States. In other words, prices and income explain only 68 percent of the development of consumption in the case of the former and 71 percent in the latter. Broadly, the analysis shows that a 10 percent change in income appears to be associated with changes in consumption of only 4.1 percent (± 1.8 percent) in Sweden and 3.1 percent (± 0.6 percent) in the United States.

In each of these countries, recent consumption developments have not diverged greatly from the calculated line (Figures 4 and 5). In Sweden actual consumption in 1952-53 was 15 percent lower than that calculated on the basis of the long-term

Figure 4. — United States: Per Caput Cocoa Consumption, Actual and Calculated, 1926-39 and 1948-54

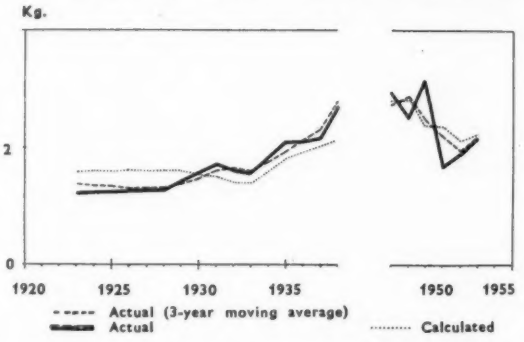


[3] Income figures from United Nations. The disparities in consumption are great even if the income figures exaggerate the differences in income between, say, the United States and Germany.

[4] *United States*: (1) The correlation of cocoa bean consumption is with wholesale price of cocoa powder (deflated by the wholesale price index), in the absence of retail data. (2) Consumption data calculated on basis of net imports of beans and products, in terms of beans, adjusted for published stock changes, three-year moving average. (3) Per caput disposable income deflated by consumer price index. Period: 1926-39 and 1948-53.

Sweden: (1) Prices: retail prices of cocoa powder, deflated by official cost-of-living index. (2) Consumption: three-year moving average of net imports. (3) Income deflated by official cost-of-living index. (4) 1923, 1926, 1928, 1931-33, 1935-38, 1948-53.

Figure 5. — Sweden: Per Caput Cocoa Consumption, Actual and Calculated, 1923-38 and 1948-53



price income coefficients — which may not be surprising in view of the sharp increase in income in recent years. If, as it is not unreasonable to suppose, adjustment to income occurs after a time lag, consumption should continue to rise. United States consumption is practically at the calculated line.

Interestingly, a correlation analysis for the United States for the prewar period only (1926-39) discloses an insignificant income elasticity — and the coefficient of correlation is somewhat higher than for the whole period. Income and price explain 82 percent of consumption changes; but the income elasticity is only 0.036. In other words, a 10 percent change in income was associated with less than half of 1 percent change in consumption in the same direction.

That income elasticities of demand should diminish at the highest levels of income for a commodity like chocolate is perhaps reasonable; as in the case of sugar, it is justifiable to assume that a saturation point should exist. But, strangely, the countries in this group do not have the highest per caput consumption. The absolute level is substantially lower than for many other countries. The United States and Canada had in 1951-54 a per caput consumption of about 1.5 kilograms, while Australia and New Zealand had a per caput consumption of less than 1 kilogram.

Why income elasticities are so low in these countries is an intriguing question. Climate can be ruled out as a decisive factor, since they have all types of climatic conditions. However, it will be observed that during the war none of these countries suffered special food hardships, in general, and were not seriously deprived of chocolate products, in particular. But it may be significant that, with the exception of Sweden, all the countries in this group were until recently frontier countries of considerable social fluidity; and it is very possible that conditions of life have engendered different tastes and habits. Consumption of hard liquors is relatively high and, in the United States, also of soft drinks. There may also be important marketing factors — the aggressiveness of manufacturers in stimulating consumer demand, differences in distribution systems, and kinds of products made available to the consumer. Aggressiveness of manufacturers' marketing policies must be measured, of course, in relation to that of manufacturers of competing products, especially of other types of sweets. In the United States, the major manufacturers have assumed that, because of competition of other products, consumers would not be willing to pay more than 5 cents per unit of confectionery — although 5 cents of 1932 was equal to 9.85 cents of 1954 in terms of general buying capacity — and to implement this marketing policy they have repeatedly reduced the size of the bar and introduced almost revolutionary changes in its make-up by reducing the amount of cocoa and increasing the contents of almonds, nuts, and fillers of all sorts of other ingredients. The bar of candy offered to consumers in 1954 was insignificant in appearance and decidedly inferior in quality and taste. Thus percentage of confectionery sales has been maintained, but the amount of cocoa has been greatly reduced. But it is possible that consumers would have been willing to pay a higher price for a quality product containing a higher percentage of cocoa.

These considerations have an obvious bearing on the outlook for future consumption development. If potential income elasticities are not as low in these countries as would appear on the basis of past experience, a change in marketing policies might open a vast new market for cocoa products. If, for example, the income elasticities in these very high income countries were the same as in the middle group of countries, consumption at current income would rise to 440,000 tons and increase imports of cocoa beans by 140,000 tons. But if the traditional elasticities continue, an increase in total consumption of only 25,000 to 30,000 tons can be anticipated by 1960 at current prices.

II. *Medium Income Elasticity Countries*

There appears to be a small group of countries of medium income ($600-800) with income elasticities of 0.4-0.7 — Norway, France, Belgium, and Denmark. In these countries expenditure on cocoa products has been 0.26 percent of income as compared with 0.45 percent in the high elasticity countries. These countries consume 65,000 to 70,000 tons of cocoa beans a year. An increase of total income of 15 to 20 percent by 1960 might be associated, therefore, with an increase in consumption of 6,000 to 7,000 tons, prices being constant.

III. *High Income Elasticity Countries*

In the overwhelming majority of countries the income elasticity of demand for chocolate products

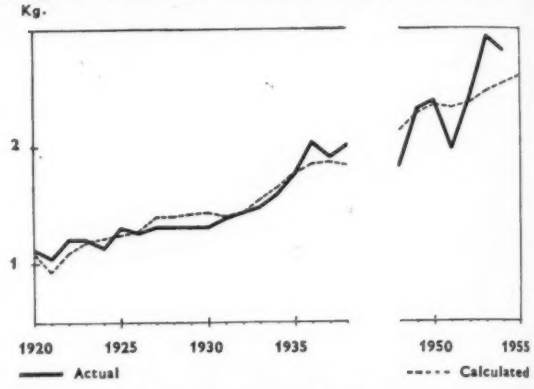
seems to be high, ranging from 0.7 for high income countries to substantially over 1 in low income countries.

In postwar Europe, income elasticity apparently has been substantially higher, probably significantly over 1. Wartime shortages apparently led to the establishment of a special premium on cocoa products, and an analysis of consumption in relation to prices and income in individual European countries indicates that the size of the premium is generally directly related to the seriousness of the shortages experienced during the war and immediate subsequent years. Consumption levels have been higher, therefore, than might have been expected from an analysis of income and price elasticities for prewar years only. This is illustrated by two time-series multiple correlations for the United Kingdom, for which better data are available than for any other country. A multiple correlation for the period 1920-38 shows that prices and income explain 90 percent of the change in consumption; the standard error is low (6 percent). During this period a 10 percent change in income was associated with a change in consumption of 7.4 percent in the same direction. However, a calculation of postwar consumption on the basis of prewar correlation coefficients demonstrates that a structural change has taken place, since actual consumption for 1948-55 is almost one third higher than that calculated on the basis of the prewar income elasticity.

The change in the postwar structure of demand has persisted sufficiently to indicate that an analysis of the future demand outlook in relation to income and prices based on the prewar model would be useless. A new relationship has emerged which has withstood the test of extreme price fluctuations and may provide a sufficiently reliable working model for estimating future demand. A correlation analysis which includes the period 1948-53 — six years of the new demand pattern formed during the war — gives a significantly higher income elasticity. Prices and income explain 92 percent of the consumption changes; and for the whole period a 10 percent change in income seems to have been associated with a change in consumption of 12 percent ($\pm$ 0.7).

The results are both significant and enlightening. Figure 6 shows that, following the abandonment of rationing, consumption during 1953-54 exceeded the calculated line by 16 percent. But the long-term factors have begun to assert themselves. At the end of 1954 consumption began to decline, and indications are that the decline is continuing during the current year. The deviation between the actual line and the calculated line of consumption is narrowing and the two lines are likely to come close together in 1956, since the rise in income assures a continued rise in the line of calculated

Figure 6. — United Kingdom: Per Caput Cocoa Consumption, Actual and Calculated, 1920-38 and 1948-55



consumption even at 1954 retail prices. However, it is most unlikely that the prewar relationship will return.

That the amount spent on cocoa products increases with income is evident from Figure 2. Furthermore, a change in income has a greater effect on the amount spent on cocoa products in low income than in high income countries. In the $200-400 income group, the amount spent increases from 30 cents per caput to $1.50 — a 100 percent increase in income seems to be associated with a 400 percent increase in expenditure. An increase of $400-800 in per caput income is associated with an increase in expenditure of about 100 percent. An examination of countries with per caput income of less than $150 shows completely insignificant expenditure on chocolate products, and the income elasticity of demand seems to be very low. The economies of cocoa consumption seem to differ fundamentally from that of sugar. Experience has demonstrated that the income elasticity of demand for sugar is highest in the lowest income group and that sugar consumption is one of the first to expand with a rise in income in countries with a per caput income of $50 to $150. But cocoa products come much higher in the economic scale. There seems to be a "cocoa line" below which consumption is practically zero, and that line is, roughly, a per caput income of $100 a year at current prices. Furthermore, in some Latin-American countries and in Africa, because of the extreme inequalities in the distribution of income, the "cocoa line" is probably closer to $150, i.e., the average income has to be about $150 for the bulk of the population to receive even $100. Even in temperate western countries, a per caput income of $100-200 is associated with a consumption of only 50-150 grams of cocoa beans. The effects of income on demand are highest at the level just above the cocoa line.

These conclusions are also demonstrated by the chart of log of consumption against the log of income divided by price. Consumption rises much

more steeply with rising income in the group of low income countries, where price is therefore a higher percentage of income, regardless of its absolute level, than in high income countries where price is a lower percentage of income. The rate of increase diminishes appreciably in high income countries.

Notwithstanding the tentative character of some of the data, some conclusions can be drawn which may be of importance from the standpoint of production and distribution policy. (1) Except in a few countries of high income, and where various special social and marketing conditions probably exist, the income elasticity for cocoa products is appreciable. (2) The five correlation analyses and other studies indicate that an income elasticity of 0.5 to 0.7 represents a fair average for high income countries. At present these countries consume approximately 300,000 tons of cocoa beans a year. Assuming a rise in income of about 3.5 percent a year (2 percent per caput), an increase in consumption of 30,000 to 35,000 tons may be expected in high income countries by 1960, prices remaining constant. (3) In low income countries the elasticity of demand is significantly over 1. At present these countries consume 140,000 tons of beans a year. Assuming a 10-15 percent per caput "real" income rise by 1960 — not an unreasonable projection if present development plans and programs are implemented — these countries would offer a potential market for an additional 20,000 to 25,000 tons. On the basis of income, therefore, an additional consumption demand for about 85,000 tons (including the very high income countries) could be anticipated by 1960 at 1954 prices.

Price and Consumption

That the growth of consumption during 1900-39 was associated with a decline in real price is demonstrated by all data. In the United Kingdom the real price decline of chocolate between 1920 and 1938, from 105 pence a kilogram to 52 pence in 1936-38, was accompanied by a 90 percent increase in consumption (from 1.1 to 2 kilograms) although the rise in real income was only 25 percent. In the United States, although personal disposable income (deflated) declined slightly between 1926 and 1935-37, the decline of 25 percent in the "real" price was associated with a consumption rise of 25 percent.

The time-series correlation studies indicate that for the three high income countries the price elasticities of demand are: United Kingdom, 0.309 (retail, chocolate); United States, 0.583 (wholesale, cocoa powder); Sweden, 0.756 (retail, powder). In other words, a 10 percent decrease in prices of products seems to be associated with an increase in consumption of cocoa beans of 3.1 percent (± 0.8) in the United Kingdom, 5.8 percent (± 0.9) in the United States, and 7.6 percent (± 3.4) in Sweden.

Table 7. — Index of Deflated Retail Price of Chocolate and Ratio to Index of Real Income

Countries	Index of deflated retail price of chocolate [1]			Ratio: index of deflated price of chocolate to index of per caput real income	Index of per caput consumption
	1951	1952	1953	1953	1953
	..... 1938 = 100				1934-38 = 100
Belgium	87	87	80	74	99
Denmark	202	195	195	132	77
France	120	132	129	109	100
Germany, W.			[2]134	130	128
Italy	208	200	196	163	157
Netherlands	173	188	207	167	55
Norway	215	203	203	137	97
Portugal	138	138	136	89	157
Sweden	129	126	93	62	102
Switzerland	110	116	118	98	106
United Kingdom	174	160	164	121	157

[1] Deflated by cost-of-living index. — [2] 1954 price.

For high income countries a price elasticity of demand of - 0.5 to - 0.6 probably represents a fair average. The United States elasticity would be somewhat higher than shown in the correlation if retail prices were available, since the percentage changes in retail prices were probably not as high as in wholesale prices. The very low elasticity for the United Kingdom is probably due to the fact that absolute and relative prices — i.e., relative to other luxury foods — have been very low, notwithstanding the sharp increase in the real cost in recent years. A lower elasticity is to be theoretically expected at lower prices. Significantly the price elasticities of both the United Kingdom and the United States are definitely higher in the multiple correlations for the period 1920-38 than in the correlations which include also the years 1948-53 — - 0.663 for the United States (± 0.08) and - 0.502 for the United Kingdom (± 0.17). In other words, during the years 1920-38 a 10 percent change in prices was associated with a 5.0 percent change in consumption in the opposite direction in the United Kingdom and 6.6 percent in the United States.

The United States' experience of 1954 offers interesting confirmation of this analysis. Precise, detailed correspondence between price changes and utilization, in relationship to any price elasticity, cannot of course be expected within a period of a few months. Furthermore, the price data refer to the retail price (6-oz. package of semi-sweet chocolate pieces) and utilization refers to beans processed by manufacturers. Time relationship is most complicated since manufacturing activity presumably reflects current orders at one price level and anticipation of probable sales at the higher prices, in a rising market. Broadly, retail prices advanced by 29 percent during 1954, from 23.2 to 30.1 U.S. cents on 1 December 1954, while the

quantity of beans processed declined by 17 percent. The price elasticity was thus exactly -0.6. However, it should be pointed out that a considerably higher price elasticity emerges by relating the quarterly declines in utilization, in comparison with the corresponding quarters of 1953, to the average prices of the various quarters.

For medium and especially for low income countries the price elasticity is unquestionably substantially higher and probably ranges from - 0.6 to - 0.8. In the lowest income groups price elasticities may even approach 1 — which explains the slight consumption rise since the Second World War in the very low income countries. Although incomes have risen and income elasticities are high, the 300 percent price rise of cocoa products has effectively counterbalanced the effects of the rise in income.

The postwar experience of Western Europe certainly constitutes a special situation on the basis of which no long-term conclusion should be drawn. Per caput consumption in ten Western European countries in 1948-53 was 16.9 percent above 1934-38 (weighted average), although real prices had risen by an average of 45 percent and per caput income by only 17.7 percent. On the face of it, the postwar European experience indicates that price had practically no effect on consumption. However, as was pointed out previously, the special circumstances which prevailed in Western Europe during this period unquestionably established a special premium on chocolate products; it is by no means inconceivable, in other words, that during these years income elasticities were exceptionally high. A more normal price and income relationship began to emerge in 1954, which has continued in 1955. The postwar hunger for chocolate products having been satisfied, and alternative sweets having become abundant, the long-term price elasticity began to assert itself and consumption began to decline under the pressure of high prices.

Notwithstanding the difficulties of drawing general conclusions, the time-series correlations as well as other studies indicate that for chocolate products, at retail, a price elasticity of - 0.6 to - 0.8 probably represents a general average. In terms of beans, other studies indicate that the general price elasticity may be around - 0.3, although for other commodities constant retail margins of products indicate a higher elasticity at wholesale. A decline in the "real" price from that of 43 cents prevailing in 1953-54 (current money price, 47 cents) to, say, 25-30 cents (current money price, 28-33 cents) — which would still give growers a remunerative return on their investment and labor, assuming no export or other duties — would be associated with a rise in consumption demand of 75,000 to 95,000 tons.

Considering the potential increase of 85,000 tons in consumption demand by 1960 as a result of population and income growth, it would appear that at a "real" price of 25-30 cents a pound the world would then absorb 160,000 to 180,000 tons more than at present. The economic outlook for cocoa appears therefore to be highly favorable — perhaps more so than for any other agricultural commodity. If, as appears to be the case, there is no substantial expansion of production during the next few years, the factors analyzed in this study should tend to keep prices high. On the other hand, high prices would inevitably lead to continuation of the drive both for substitutes and for alternative forms of sweets and confectionery; and no one can foretell how much this might affect the demand for cocoa and cocoa products.

Table 8. — Cocoa Correlations

Countries	Period	Equations [1]
a) United States [3]	1926-39	$\log x_1 = 1.088 - 0.663 \log x_2 + 0.036 \log x_3$
b) United States [3]	1926-39 and 1948-53	$\log x_1 = 0.170 - 0.583 \log x_2 + 0.312 \log x_3$
c) Sweden [3]	1923, '26, '28, '31-33, '35-38, '48-53	$\log x_1 = -1.066 - 0.756 \log x_2 + 0.412 \log x_3$
d) United Kingdom [4]	1920-38 and 1948-53	$\log x_1 = -1.574 - 0.309 \log x_2 + 1.214 \log x_3$
e) United Kingdom [4]	1920-38	$\log x_1 = -0.262 - 0.502 \log x_2 + 0.738 \log x_3$

Countries	$\bar{R}_{123}$	$\bar{S}_{123}$	$\bar{r}_{13 \cdot 2}$	$\bar{r}_{12 \cdot 3}$	$\sigma_{b_{12}}$	$\sigma_{b_{13}}$	Price elasticities	Income elasticities
a) United States.	0.894	0.025	—0.893	0.076	0.095	0.141	— 0.663 ± (0.095)	0.036 ± (0.141)
b) United States.	0.844	0.026	—0.841	0.756	0.087	0.062	— 0.583 ± (0.087)	0.312 ± (0.062)
c) Sweden	0.827	0.066	—0.469	0.486	0.340	0.178	— 0.756 ± (0.340)	0.412 ± (0.178)
d) United Kingdom.	0.961	0.036	—0.622	0.960	0.077	0.070	— 0.309 ± (0.077)	1.214 ± (0.070)
e) United Kingdom.	0.950	0.026	—0.551	0.405	0.173	0.354	— 0.502 ± (0.173)	0.738 ± (0.354)

[1] x_1 = Per caput consumption; x_2 = deflated price; x_3 = deflated per caput income. — [3] Wholesale price of cocoa powder. — [3] Retail price of cocoa powder. — [4] Retail price of chocolate.

Commodity Notes

GRAIN

United States Wheat Crop

The official estimate of the United States winter wheat crop, based on conditions on 1 April, is 18 million metric tons as compared with 18.5 million tons estimated last December. This estimate is about 16 percent less than the final figure for the winter crop of the previous year. The area abandoned owing to winter loss is above average and a little higher than the figure for last year. The production of spring wheat, as reported last month on the basis of farmers' sowing intentions and on the assumption that yields will be average, may reach about 4.8 million tons. The total estimated 1955 wheat crop is thus 22.8 million metric tons, compared with an actual outturn of 26.4 million tons in 1954. A crop of this size would be somewhat smaller than requirements at the present rate of domestic and export disappearance and may thus result in some withdrawal from stocks.

Grain Exports, 1954/55

Preliminary returns for the four major exporting countries indicate that their wheat exports in the nine months July 1954/March 1955 reached 15.3 million tons, an increase of 9 percent on the same period in 1953/54.

Canada has shipped less than in the previous year, but the United States, Argentina, and Australia all exported greater quantities. The larger exports from this group, however, are partly offset by smaller total shipments from the remaining exporting countries. While there has been a substantial increase in France's exports, which for the whole year may total almost 2 million tons, shipments from the remaining exporters, including Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R., appear to have been on a smaller scale than last year. Turkey, owing to its poor crop, has exported only small quantities in the current year. World exports of wheat in 1954/55 consequently appear unlikely to differ significantly in total from those of 1953/54.

On present expectations, end-of-season carry-over stocks remaining in the four major exporting countries will show a small net decrease. Stocks in Canada will undoubtedly be lower by some 3 million tons owing to the poor crop of 1954. However, stocks would remain larger than those held two years before. On the other hand, stocks in the United States may increase by a further 2 million tons. In Argentina, where a large crop was harvested, the carry-over may not be added to if exports are maintained at the recent rate. In Australia, where there was a significant stock increase last year, there may be some further increase this year.

Exports of coarse grain, on the other hand, were at a lower rate in the nine months July 1954/March 1955 than in the same period of 1953/54, the total for the three major suppliers — Argentina, Canada, and the United States — being about 7 million tons, against 8.5 million tons.

Up to March, Argentina's exports were only a little below last year's level, but, with the cessation of maize exports, resulting from this year's poor crop, the rate of export will drop and last year's level — the highest since 1947/48 — will not be reached. The United States exported as much

Table 1. — Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour[1] from the Four Major Exporting Countries

Country	Nine months		Twelve months
	July 1954/ March 1955	July 1953/ March 1954	July 1953/ June 1954
	Million metric tons		
Argentina	2.7	2 4	3.0
Australia	1 7	1 5	1.9
Canada	5 2	6 1	7.8
United States[2]	5.7	4 1	5.9
TOTAL	15.3	14 1	18 6

[1]In wheat equivalent. — [2]Excluding exports to U.S. territories and possessions and exports of flour milled from wheat imported for milling in bond.

Table 2. — Exports of Coarse Grain[1] from the Three Major Exporting Countries

Country	Nine months		Twelve months
	July 1954/ March 1955	July 1953/ March 1954	July 1953/ June 1954
	Million metric tons		
Argentina	2.5	2.7	3.8
Canada	1.8	3.2	3.9
United States	2.7	2.6	3.3
TOTAL	7.0	8.5	11.0

[1]Rye, barley, oats, maize, and (for the U.S.) grain sorghums.

Table 3. — Coarse Grain Prices

Grain	Av. 1953/54	1954		1955	
	July-June	July	Nov.	Feb.	13 April
	U.S. dollars per metric ton				
IN PRODUCING COUNTRIES					
United States maize, No. 2 Yellow, Chicago	62 4	64.2	60 2	59.8	59 0
Canadian barley, No. 2 feed	44 5	47.5	55.9	56 8	49.6
C.I.F. NORTHWEST EUROPEAN PORTS[1]					
United States maize, No. 2 Yellow	72.9	70 2	76.8	76 8	71.0
Argentine maize	72.7	67 9	76 3	83 5	...
Canadian barley, No. 2 feed	60 6	61.4	74 7	77.1	69 3
Iraq barley	53.2	51.3	68 0	73.0	61.0
Argentine barley	57.9	59.8	75 4	81.6	65 0

[1]SOURCE: *Die Weltmärkte wichtiger Nahrungsmittel*, Bonn.

as in the previous year, a drop in maize being offset by larger shipments of barley and grain sorghums. Canada's exports declined rather sharply, mainly owing to smaller shipments to the United States following quota limitations. Shipments by other exporters include increased quantities of barley from French North Africa and Syria.

Price Movements

In the current season, while there was practically no change in export prices of milling wheat, coarse grains, with the exception of United States maize, showed a general rising trend between July 1954 and February 1955. Subsequently, there was some fall but prices generally remained above the levels of 12 months earlier. United States maize, on the other hand, tended to decline throughout the season until April. Supplies of this grain are greater than in the past year owing to a larger carry-over, but the main reason for the lower prices is probably the more limited use that farmers are making this year of the support facilities for this grain while, in the case of barley and grain sorghums, the quantities placed under loan are much larger.

Higher freight rates have made the rise in the price of feed grain more pronounced for importing countries. Movements in the current season are summarized in table 3.

RICE

Fluctuation in Imports

In the April 1955 issue of this *Bulletin* (p. 4) we analyzed the market structure by grouping countries according to the size of their foreign trade in rice. Countries differ also in the degree to which this trade fluctuates from year to year. This note examines what has happened in importing countries.

The countries which are normally importers of rice may be conveniently divided into five groups:

(*a*) those whose net imports fluctuate least; principally those "plantation" countries where the domestic production of rice does not greatly exceed one half of the annual consumption, e.g., Ceylon, Cuba, Malaya, and those countries which grow no rice at all, e.g., those of Northern Europe;

(*b*) countries importing quantities of rice which are generally large, but subject to wide fluctuations, e.g., Japan;

(*c*) countries which formerly imported large quantities, but have become, for the time being, practically self-sufficient, e.g., India and Indonesia;

(*d*) countries similar to those under (*c*), except that their imports were never large, e.g., the Philippines; annual fluctuations are apt to be very wide;

(*e*) countries which are marginal importers; mainly in Latin America; their trade forms but a small part of the world trade in rice, but their imports frequently fluctuate widely.

Table 4 indicates the frequency of various fluctuations in the trade of eight leading importers, and of world imports as a whole during the last 24 years. Some of the strongest fluctuations occurred during war years, but of the seventeen instances where the imports of an individual country fluc-

Table 4. — Frequency of Annual Fluctuations in Imports of Rice - World and Selected Countries, 1930 to 1953

Extent of fluctuations[1]	World	Malaya[2]	Ceylon	Indonesia[3]	Japan	Cuba[4]	Philippines[5]	India[5]	China (Continental)[6]
Percent	..... *Number of years*								
± 5	8	8	11	1	3	[7]3	1	—	1
± 10	6	3	3	—	[7]6	5	2	2	1
± 15	2	5	[7]4	1	1	4	—	2	1
± 20	[7]3	2	1	6	[7]2	[7]4	2	2	—
± 25	—	—	—	2	3	4	—	5	2
± 30	[7]1	—	[7]1	2	1	1	—	2	[7]3
± 35	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
± 40	—	—	[7]2	1	—	—	—	1	2
± 45	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
± 50	1	—	[7]1	3	—	1	—	—	2
± 55	—	—	[7]1	1	1	—	2	1	[7]3
± 60	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
± 65	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
± 70	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1
± 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
± 80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
± 85	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
± 90	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1
± 95	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
± 100	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—
Total number of years	24	19	24	18	24	22	19	20	22

[1]Each year's decrease is expressed as a percentage of the imports of the previous year; each year's increase as a percentage of the imports of the year considered. — [2]1942-45 not available. — [3]1941-45 not available. — [4]Cuba: 1941 not available; China: 1945 not available. — [5]1943-45 not available. — [6]Including one war year. — [7]Including two war years. — [8]War years 1941-46.

Table 5. — Net Imports of Rice as Percentage of Total Consumption in Some Importing Countries 1953, Average 1949-51 and Average 1934-38

Country	1953	Average 1949-51	Average 1934-38
Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom	100	100	100
Mauritius	100	98	100
Hong Kong	91	85	89
Cuba	75	84	94
Malaya - Singapore	55	69	63
Ceylon	55	56	70
France	33	69	100
French West Africa	16	14	22
Japan	10	6	17
Indonesia	1	5	4
India	0 8	3	8
Philippines	—	6	3

NOTE: Calendar year imports as percentage of total consumption, comprising crop of previous year; e.g., 1953 imports as percentage of the sum of the 1952 crop plus 1953 imports. Owing to lack of data, changes in stocks have been omitted.

tuated by more than 70 percent from one year to another, only three occurred during the war.

World rice trade as a whole naturally fluctuated less than the imports or exports of individual countries. In only one non-war year did the annual fluctuation exceed 20 percent, and this exceptional year was 1948 when the sharp recovery from the wartime contraction was still in full stride. The most frequent annual fluctuation for world trade was in the group of less than 5 percent, while for six out of the eight individual importing nations listed, the most frequent fluctuation was in one of the higher groups. In fourteen out of twenty peacetime years, the volume of world imports fluctuated by less than 10 percent. Earlier statistics for rice are difficult to compare, but it would appear that from 1926 to 1939 there was not one single year in which the difference between the world imports of one year and those of the next exceeded 10 percent. During this same period the fluctuations in annual wheat shipments exceeded 10 percent in nine years, i.e., more often than not.

Countries which grow some of the rice they consume will vary their import demands to some extent according to changes in the size of their domestic crop. The proportion which such changes bear to the imports of the preceding year will be greater in countries which grow most of the rice they consume than in those which grow only a small part. (Of two countries which consume annually 100,000 tons, A grows in one year 80,000 and B 40,000 tons, so that A imports 20,000 and B 60,000. If in both countries, the next crop increases by one fifth but consumption is maintained, then A's imports will fall by four fifths, but B's only by less than one seventh.)

Table 5 shows the proportion of imports to total consumption in some of the importing countries.

WINE SURPLUSES AND ADJUSTMENT PROBLEMS

In recent years, major wine-producing countries in Europe and North Africa have had serious marketing problems for common wine. Government intervention has been necessary to dispose of surpluses and to provide some adjustment of production. The problems have been aggravated by an upward trend in grape production and a downward trend in wine consumption.

Although there were also surplus problems before the war in years of abundant harvests, the total area under vines had expanded steadily in most countries. Only in France and Algeria is the vine area still below the prewar average. After a temporary set-back during the war, yields per hectare are again increasing, owing to better cultivation practices and selection of disease-resistant varieties. Of the total grape output about 80 percent goes into crushing, 12 percent is marketed fresh, and the remainder is dried. There is a clear upward trend in the quantities marketed fresh, but for viticulture as a whole, wine production is likely to remain the basic outlet.

Table 6. — World Production of Wine

Region	1909-13 average	1924-28 average	1934-38 average	1948-52 average	1953
	Million hectoliters				
Europe	126 8	151.5	156.2	140 4	165.9
North Africa	8.4	10.7	20.1	14 9	20.1
Other regions	10.8	16 8	18.7	30 1	*27.0
WORLD	146.0	179.0	195 0	185 4	*213.0

*Estimate.

As may be seen from Table 6, the bulk of wine production is in Europe, which, for the 1948-52 period, provided an average of 76 percent of the world output against 85 percent in the 1924-28 period. Production in North Africa and in other non-European countries has increased more rapidly and the expansion continues in these overseas areas, except in North Africa which, because of its dependence on European markets, has brought its production more in line with European developments. The principal producers outside Europe and North Africa are Argentina, the United States, Chile, the Union of South Africa, and Australia.

Details on production in Europe and Algeria are shown in Table 7.

For the 1948-52 period, the average output was below the prewar level, but the trend is upwards and the production in 1953 and probably also in 1954 exceeded that of prewar.

Table 7. — Wine Production — Europe and Algeria

Region or Country	1924-28 average	1934-38 average	1948-52 average	1951	1952	1953	1954
	Million hectoliters						
France	58.01	62.64	52.45	52.86	53.88	59 11	[1]58.49
Algeria	9.73	17.88	13.50	13.74	12.32	18.29	19.30
TOTAL	67.74	80.52	65 95	66.60	66.20	77.40	77.79
Italy	45.90	38.45	43.41	49.84	44.85	50.35	*45.00
Spain	22.80	[2]19.76	14.99	16.07	17 89	23.46	17.76
Portugal	5.65	7 89	8.03	9.49	5 80	11.74	11.08
Greece	2.40	3 74	3.70	3.50	3.40	3.86	4.14
Yugoslavia	3.42	4.42	4.08	5.93	3.03	3.76	...
Germany, Western	[3]1.45	2.70	2.32	2.86	2.50	2.26	2.85
Other European countries[4]	1.52	2.10	2.25	2.55	1.94	2 05	2.17
Eastern Europe	10.35	14.50	9 21	10.20	9.45	9.35	...
GENERAL TOTAL	161.23	174.08	153.94	167.04	155.06	184.23	...

[1]Declared production only; total production may be approximately 61 million hectoliters. — [2]1931-35. — [3]All Germany. — [4]Including Turkey and Cyprus.

Trade

World trade (based on import statistics) in 1952 and 1953 accounted for some 19 million hectoliters and exceeded the 1934-38 average (18 million). Not taking into consideration Algeria's exports to metropolitan France (12 million hl.), exports account for only 3 to 4 percent of production.

Among the principal European exporters, France and Portugal have increased their exports substantially above the prewar level, whereas Italian, Spanish, and Greek exports are lower. Among overseas exporters, the Union of South Africa has had a steady and marked increase in exports since prewar (mainly to Scandinavia and Canada), whereas exports from Australia and Chile decreased sharply.

With regard to imports, Europe is less dominant than prewar, although it still accounts for 82 percent of the total (including French imports from Algeria), and African imports show a marked increase. France has found an important outlet in Germany and in the overseas territories in West and East Africa. Other expanding markets are the United States, Canada, and the Associated States of Cambodia, Laos, and Viet-Nam. United Kingdom imports from Portugal and Australia are much below prewar, whereas greater quantities are taken from Spain, France, and Italy, owing to a shift to dry dessert wines and table wines.

Table 8. — Per Caput Wine Consumption

Period	France	Italy	Spain	Greece	Portugal
			Liters		
1926-30 average	149.4	111 0	[1]70 0	26 0	83 0
1936-40 average	[2]114.3	85 4	[3]49 0	29 0	93 0
1946-50 average	109.7	76 0	46.2	38 0	100 0
1951	135.0	83 5	48 0	35 4	...
1952	134.5	95 9	51.0	34 6	...
1953	134 6	89 0	58.0	38 0	...

[1]1931-35. — [2]1936-39. — [3]1936-38.

The countries with surplus problems are vitally interested in any possible expansion of trade, but it seems unlikely that trade expansion in itself will make any substantial contribution to the surplus problem, in view of the low percentage of supplies moving into international trade. Surpluses develop primarily in years with a high output and especially in common wine which is not suitable for long storage. If an export market cannot be found within a year or two, the wine has to be distilled.

Consumption

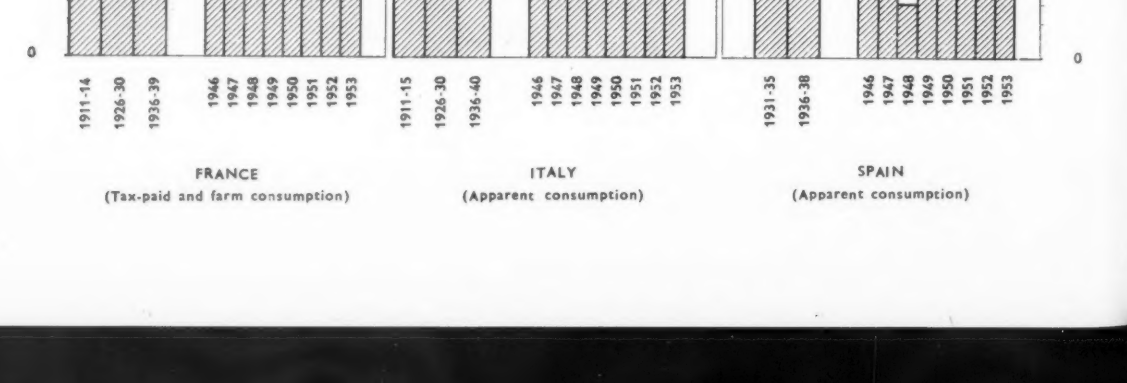
The bulk of consumption takes place in the producing countries themselves.

Table 8 shows average consumption in France, Italy, Spain, Greece, and Portugal since 1925. The trend since the twenties has been downwards except in Greece and Portugal, but the last few years show a remarkable increase over the low 1946-50 average. French statistics are based on actual tax-paid consumption plus calculated farm consumption. The Italian and Spanish figures represent quantities available for consumption from current production, adjusted for exports but not for stocks, as no official statistics on stocks are available. In Italy the surplus stocks from previous years have moved into consumption, but the accumulation of surplus stocks in Spain means that actual consumption in the last few years has been less than is shown in Table 8.

Outside Europe, there is an upward trend in consumption in South Africa, Australia, and the United States and most likely also in Latin-American countries where production has increased rapidly.

Among importing countries, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Norway show a decrease since 1926-30, whereas Denmark and Sweden show an upward trend. Consumption in Western Germany is above the average of the German prewar level, but this may be explained by the territorial changes. The decrease in consumption in some importing countries may be due to higher taxation, and many importing countries are principally consumers of other beverages.

The downward trend in consumption in producing countries since the twenties, and in particular in the wine-producing regions themselves, may have several causes. Structural changes in community life (motoring and sport), improved hygienic conditions (mainly regarding water supplies), and greater availability of other beverages may all be of significance. The national averages are affected by industrialization and urbanization as the consumption level in towns has always been lower than in



the country, and especially in wine-producing regions. Consumption in Northern France is above prewar level and still increasing but not enough to offset the decrease in the South. Consumer preference in France has moved towards table wines of 10 to 11 degrees against 9 degree wine which previously was common. The stronger wine is often mixed with water at the table, and that of course means a reduced demand.

The recent reversal of the consumption trend in Italy and France is assumed to be caused by improved economic conditions and high levels of employment. This suggests that income level is an important factor.

The greater availability of other beverages, mainly beer, milk, fruit juices and other soft drinks, has undoubtedly sharpened competition. In southern countries these drinks are sold in increasing quantities, particularly in the summer. In Italy, beer consumption per caput rose from 2.9 liters in 1926 to 3.5 in 1952 after a decrease to 1.4 liters in 1936-40. French beer consumption, however, shows a decrease since prewar. In several wine importing countries beer consumption has risen since prewar and very sharply in the United States and Denmark. The postwar years show a rapid increase in Western Germany and, if allowance is made for territorial changes, the present level exceeds that of prewar. In the United Kingdom, on the other hand, beer consumption has decreased, particularly in terms of alcoholic content.

Surpluses in France and Spain

France had a surplus problem even before the war and especially after the two exceptionally large crops of 1934 and 1935. In the five years before the Second World War, production plus imports amounted to about 76 million hectoliters annually and commercial disposals plus home consumption averaged around 70 million hectoliters. As early as 1931 a law gave the government authority to make distillation of certain quantities mandatory if the declared production in metropolitan France and Algeria exceeded 65 million hectoliters. During the seasons 1935/36 and 1936/37 such distillation became of great importance and in the five-year period 1935-39 about 20 million hectoliters of wine went into alcohol in addition to normal distillation. Most of this alcohol was used as carburant. On the supply side a reduction in area took place.

After 10 years of shortage (1940-49), a surplus problem arose again after the abundant 1950 harvest and since then the problem has remained in the foreground of French agricultural politics.

For metropolitan France and Algeria together, the *Fédération des associations viticoles,* in a recent note to the French Government, has assessed the current year's production at 78.1 million hectoliters and a normal utilization (excluding stock increase and mandatory distillation) at 71.6 million hectoliters (2.3 million hl. above 1953/54). The current surplus, including the excess stocks of 10 million hectoliters which existed at the beginning of the season, is now assessed at 17.1 million.

In the four seasons 1950/51-1953/54 substantial quantities of wine were delivered to distilleries under the surplus disposal program. The total output of pure alcohol made from this wine is reported to be about 1 million hectoliters, which probably equals about 10 million hectoliters of common wine. Nevertheless, total stocks held by producers and the trade increased from 11.6 million hectoliters on 1 September 1950 to 23.1 million on 1 September 1954 (metropolitan France only). This compares with a wine production in 1954 of about 61 million hectoliters and domestic consumption in 1953/54 (excluding distillation and industrial use for vinegar, liqueurs, etc.) of 57.6 million hectoliters, the largest since the war.

No official statistics on stocks are available for Spain. According to trade reports, the carry-over at the end of the 1953/54 season was 5.6 million hectoliters, or 2.1 million larger than at the beginning of the season, in spite of a total distillation of 4.4 million hectoliters. Of the 5.6 million hectoliters, about 1.5 million were reported in the hands of the special purchasing commission and the remainder in the hands of the trade and producers. With the 1954 decrease in wine production (17.8 million hectoliters against 23.5 million in 1953) and greater distillation, stocks at the end of the current season may be at a normal level. The Spanish wine situation is now considered fairly satisfactory. Stocks in Italy are considered low, but no official data are available.

Government Regulation of Viticulture

A brief account of wine policies in France and Spain in recent years may be of interest. In France, a decree of 30 September 1953 concerning the organization and stabilization of the wine market and adjustment of viticulture introduced some basic changes in the old *statut vinicole.* Its purpose was to eliminate wines of low quali ty and to encourage a critical selection of soils and vines for new plantings. At the same time, the decree provided various measures to adjust the quantities of wine marketed to current requirements. It made distillation of certain quantities mandatory for all producers and mainly of by-products from the process of vinification to prevent sales of pomace extract (*vins de presse*). It also attempted to stimulate an increase of the minimum content of alcohol and other quality improvements. The decree gave authority to regulate marketing during the year by a gradual release of quantities from wineries and to block marketing of quantities exceeding current requirements. Various measures were adopted to achieve a reduction of the area under vines. The right to undertake new plantings was limited and certain inducements were offered to producers who definitely renounced viticulture in favor of other food crops or other products of which there is a net import. An interprofessional agency, the *Institut des vins de consommation courante,* was established to assist the Ministry of Agriculture in supervising growers' compliance with the rules regarding qualitative selection of new plantings.

A decree dated 16 April 1954 laid down rules for the operation of the Institute which is required to establish a viticultural cadastre, to assist in reducing the area under vineyards, and to administer the subsidies and indemnity payments prescribed. The goal is to achieve a balance between production and requirements before the end of 1958. Stimulation of exports of common wine is also among the tasks of the Institute. Another decree, of 14 Sep-

tember 1954, prescribed measures to be applied for the elimination of vine of inferior quality. The same decree authorized mandatory distillation of low grade wines early in the crop year without awaiting the final crop estimate. Details regarding distillation of surpluses, indemnities for voluntary uprooting, and establishment of the viticultural cadastre have been announced in later decrees.

Late in March 1955 the government announced the export subsidies for common wine provided for in the decrees of 14 September 1954 and 13 January 1955. The rate is 1,400 francs per hectoliter, but is conditional on the producer having been paid a minimum of 290 francs per degree hectoliter. For industrial wine of more than 15 degrees (*vins vinés*) the subsidy is 1,250 francs per hectoliter. A minimum price of 280 francs per degree hectoliter was established for wines (non-blocked) transferred to distillers. The reintroduction of minimum prices is a reversal to the policy in force before June 1954. To relieve producers of some of their financial difficulties, the quantities subject to *blocage* may be placed under loans at 200 francs per degree hectoliter but the quantity is limited to 300 hectoliters per vineyard. These measures are considered temporary only. In the long run the adjustment of production to requirements should stabilize the market.

In Spain a codification and strengthening of previous regulations was made by a law decree dated 10 August 1954. No planting of vines is allowed in the 1954/55 season, and this applies to table grapes as well. Producers who voluntarily uproot their vines and plant wheat or cotton are entitled to premiums during the five-year period beginning in 1954. These premiums may be paid for up to 50,000 hectares of reconverted vineyards. From January 1955 a levy has been placed on vineyards on irrigated areas until they are uprooted. Areas under table grapes of approved varieties are excepted. On permanent irrigated land suitable for intensive crops the levy (up to 1,000 pesetas per hectare) may increase by 50 percent annually until uprooting. Under certain conditions, a levy may also be charged on vineyards on non-irrigated land in the grain districts. By an ordinance of 17 September 1954 rules were established for voluntary delivery of grapes to a special purchasing commission. This commission may withhold 400,000 tons of grapes from the market (= 2.7 million hl. of wine). Stocks from the 1953 crop still in the hands of the commission had to be distilled to release storage space.

Long-term Policies

All problems regarding viticulture have since the twenties been subject to intergovernmental consultations in the International Wine Office, which has succeeded in establishing the outline of a realistic and constructive policy to cope with the surplus problems. As a long-term policy, most governments are attempting to adjust supplies to demand, but the difficulties in achieving this goal are considerable. Limits on new plantings and indemnity payments to encourage voluntary uprooting will only show their effects some years ahead.

In the long run, determined action to improve the quality of wine may help to maintain demand, domestically as well as in the export market. Public control of plantings of approved varieties only, of vinification processes, and of qualities of wine sold commercially are all constructive approaches, and assistance in the establishment of co-operative wineries gives the many small producers the possibility of utilizing the best techniques available.

In view of the large number of producers and the generally small scale of their operations, production adjustments and quality controls, covering both plantings and processing, raise difficult problems of administration for governments of wine-producing countries, but it is of great importance that the policies recently introduced be fully and promptly implemented.

FATS, OILS, AND OILSEEDS

Recent Price Levels

Although international market prices of fats and oils declined generally during the first quarter of 1955, prices of most items steadied or rose during April (Table 9).

The price of groundnut oil declined in March to its lowest level in over five years. Since the beginning of 1955, there have been large export offerings of Indian groundnut oil. In mid-February the Indian Government released export quotas totaling about 40,000 tons, and on 31 March additional quotas (apparently amounting to about 10,000 tons) were announced for export up to the end of June 1955. The final official estimate of the 1954/55 groundnut crop was 2.7 million metric tons (shelled basis), 7 percent higher than the record crop of a year earlier. The harvested area rose to 5.1 million hectares against 4.4 million in 1954, mainly because of better growing conditions, especially in the States of Hyderabad and Saurashtra. Shipments of Indian groundnut oil were suspended from mid-1953 to mid-1954 owing to a domestic shortage, and only about 25,000 tons were exported in 1954. The West African groundnut crop harvested in late 1954 was estimated at 350,000 to 400,000 metric tons, compared with 500,000 tons (shelled basis) a year earlier. The main decline was in Senegal, where there were unfavorable rains during the planting season. In Nigeria, marketings this year are expected to total roughly 350,000 tons against 430,000 tons from the bumper 1953/54 crop. Nigerian exports, however, will not decline correspondingly, since the carry-over from earlier crops is also being shipped out.

The price of United States soybeans (No. 2 yellow, c.i.f. European port) declined from $123 per metric ton in February to $114 in April. Supplies of soybeans in the United States are unusually large. The crop harvested last summer was 9.3 million metric tons, 28 percent higher than the previous crop and easily the largest on record. Exports

Table 9. — Prices of Specified Fats, Oils, and Oilseeds, April 1955 and Comparative Data

Commodity	Currency in which originally quoted	1954	1955			
		April	January	February	March	April
		U.S. dollars per metric ton				
Olive oil, North African, 1%, drums, f.o.b.	£ st.	602	595	546	[1]616	[1]644
Groundnut oil, Indian, bulk	£ st.	[2]423	298	280	259	264
Cottonseed oil, American, bleacheable prime summer yellow	U.S. $	[2]300	282	277	265	265
Soybean oil, American, crude, bulk	U.S. $	235	316	308	303	295
Lard, refined, 37-lb. tins, New York	U.S. $	*480	*319	*315	*304	*326
Coconut oil, Straits, 3 or 3½%, bulk	£ st.	293	287	281	252	249
Palm oil, Belgian Congo, bulk	B. Fr.	218	234	234	231	226
Tallow, fancy, bulk, New York	U.S. $	*178	*204	*200	*161	*175
Linseed oil, Argentina, bulk	£ st.	186	230	234	227	234
Castor oil, Bombay firsts, drums	£ st.	330	255	254	249	241
Copra, Straits	£ st.	202	206	199	186	186
Copra, Philippines, bulk	U.S. $	193	202	192	179	181
Soybeans, American, No. 2 Yellow	U.S. $	154	123	123	116	114

NOTE: Compiled from *The Public Ledger*, London. Prices are international market prices, c.i.f. or c. and f. European ports, except as otherwise noted. Original quotations are converted to U.S dollars at official rates of exchange.
* F.O.B. American port. — [1]Tunisian, 1%. — [2]South African. — [3]Estimated from semi-refined, bulk, f.o.b. American port.

of soybeans during the period October 1954-February 1955 rose to about 1 million metric tons (36 million bushels), 20 percent higher than in the same period a year earlier. However, domestic crushings in these five months were no larger than a year earlier and were small in comparison to the size of the crop. About 4.7 million tons, one half of the crop, remained available on 1 March for crushing, export, or carry-over into the 1955/56 marketing year. It is likely that at least 1 million tons of soybeans will be available for export in March-September or for carry-over on 1 October, compared with about 300,000 tons last year.

Import demand in Argentina for edible oils is substantially higher than a year ago because of a reduction in domestic output. Argentine production of sunflower-seed oil from the crop harvested in spring 1954 was only 50,000 metric tons, about one half the 1953/54 output. Carry-over stocks were low and total output of edible oils was well below the average domestic consumption of about 175,000 tons. The 1954/55 sunflower-seed area is estimated to be about 20 percent higher than last season's 570,000 hectares, but it remains below the average of 1.6 million hectares for the 1948-52 period, when Argentina was a substantial exporter of edible oils.

United States Oilseed Crops in 1955

United States production of vegetable oils will remain large in the marketing year beginning July 1955. According to farmers' planting intentions in early March, there will be a 7 percent increase in soybean area from last year's record of 7 million hectares. A decline of 4 percent in the area planted to linseed is indicated but, at 2.3 million hectares, it would remain about 30 percent above the post-war (1945-53) average. Growing conditions were unfavorable last season, and with an average yield per hectare the output of linseed this year will total approximately 1.2 million tons, 13 percent larger than last year. The United States Government has set an allotment of 7.3 million hectares for the 1955 cotton crop, 16 percent smaller than last season; a probable decline in cottonseed output will partly offset the increases in the other oilseeds.

Antarctic Whale Oil

The 1954/55 pelagic (open sea) whaling season in the Antarctic closed on 19 March 1955. The catch was provisionally estimated at 15,300 blue-whale units, whereas 15,456 units had been caught the previous season. The maximum quota permitted by the International Whaling Commission is 15,500 blue-whale units. There where early reports of declines in production from the Norwegian, British, and South African expeditions and, although there were apparently some increases in output of other ships, total output of Antarctic whale oil is believed to be about 10 percent lower than last season. In 1953/54 it totaled 333,000 metric tons out of a total world output (including land stations) of 412,000 tons.

LONG VEGETABLE FIBERS

The principal long vegetable fibers are flax, hemp, jute, abaca, sisal, and henequen. In total they constitute about one third by weight of all textile fiber supply, jute being by far the largest constituent. Although they have a broad physical affinity and have to some extent common end uses, their origins and the conditions under which they are produced are quite varied.

The first three, which are known as "soft" fibers, are annual crops; but flax and hemp grow largely in temperate zones, especially in Europe and the U.S.S.R., while jute can only be grown in the tropics, production being concentrated in Pakistan and India. The other three, known as "hard" fibers, are derived from plants which take three to seven years to mature, after which production is practi-

cally continuous for a number of years. Hard fibers are also produced mainly in the tropics. Sisal is grown in Africa, Southeast Asia, and Latin America, while abaca is concentrated in the Philippines, and henequen in Mexico.

Methods of extracting fiber from the stem (soft fibers) or leaf (hard fibers) of the plant vary. Where labor is plentiful and capital scarce, the work is done normally through retting (immersion in water) on the spot in the case of soft fibers. This applies almost wholly to jute and to some extent to hemp. In the case of flax and sisal, mechanical techniques are to a large extent applied in the extraction of the fiber.

Long vegetable fibers are manufactured to a large extent in separate industries. Flax and hemp can be spun on the same machinery and the lower qualities of these fibers have at times also been used in conjunction with jute. The manufacture of jute is, however, essentially a separate industry. And while some jute yarn is converted into cordage, here again a separate industry for hard fibers exists. Except in the case of jute, three fifths of which are manufactured in India, the greater part of manufacturing takes place in Europe, the United States, and Japan.

These fibers are manufactured principally for industrial (in the widest sense) and household purposes, the narrow margin of apparel uses being concentrated in flax. Household articles are predominant for flax and hemp, bag fabrics for jute, and cordage for the hard fibers. Although the overlap in outlets as between the different fibers is now rather marginal, this has not always been so. Because flax and hemp have become relatively expensive, they have been replaced to a large extent by jute and the hard fibers in bag making and in cordage (and by cotton more generally). They are now utilized principally in the manufacture of high quality articles, or in special uses where they have a technical superiority. Of more recent importance has been the competition between abaca and sisal in ropes, and between jute, sisal, and henequen in twines.

It will be seen from Table 10 that prices of long vegetable fibers fall into three groups. The price for flax, which approaches 40 cents per pound, is roughly twice the prices of hemp and abaca, at about 20 cents; and the prices of the latter are roughly twice the prices of jute, sisal, and henequen, at around 10 cents. There are, however, many grades of fiber, and competition may take place to some extent between the lowest grade of one group and the highest of another. However, differences in properties of individual fibers: strength, fineness, suppleness, etc., do place severe limits on their interchangeability, both in manufacturing and for particular end uses.

During the past few years prices of long vegetable fibers on the whole have tended downward.

Table 10. — Long Vegetable Fibers Production and Prices

Fiber	Production		Prices[1]			
				1954/55		
	1953/54	1954/55	1953/54	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-March
	Million metric tons		*Equiv. in U.S.cents per lb.*	*.... 1953/54 = 100 ....*		
Flax	0.43	...	38.3	101	103	...
Hemp	0.50	...	20 4	98	107	118
Jute: A	1 33	1.33	9.0	95	107	128
Jute: B			12.3	96	115	120
Abaca	0.14	0.13	21.6	79	81	87
Sisal	0 36	0.36	11.7	94	77	82
Henequen	0.10	0.11	9.1	96	88	80

[1]Trade prices as follows:

Flax — Scutched, water retted, H.C., f.o.b. Belgian frontier.
Hemp — "III° corpo Emiliano," at warehouse of the Consortium, Bologna.
Jute — Mill firsts: A, Calcutta; B, c.i.f. Dundee.
Abaca — Philippine I (Davao), landed New York.
Sisal — BEA No. 1, c.i.f. European ports.
Henequen — Mexican A, landed New York.

With the exception of flax, further declines were registered in all fibers in the early months of the 1954/55 season; but as the season has progressed, prices have strengthened. A marked upward movement in jute prices has been in progress over the past six months. During January-March they were 20 to 28 percent above the previous season's average.[1] In hard fibers, the advance has been more modest. It also began in the October-December quarter in abaca, continuing during January-March and spreading to sisal; henequen has not yet been affected. The advance still left the hard fiber prices 13 to 20 percent below the average of the preceding season.

The appearance of strength in prices is not due wholly to the more favorable economic climate in 1954/55, bringing with it a revival in manufacturing activity and a desire on the part of consumers to replenish stocks; there have been supply adjustments. Jute production has been held at a relatively low level in relation to offtake for two years, and stocks are declining considerably. Italian hemp production, the most important element in international trade in this fiber (and to which the above prices relate) has been drastically curtailed. Any decline in hard fiber production takes effect rather slowly; it has appeared so far only in abaca.

[1] Hemp prices (to Italian mills) were raised in September and December by an aggregate of 23 percent.

SPECIAL FEATURE - INFORMATION SPÉCIALE - INFORMACIONES ESPECIALES

Table 1. - Trade in food : Imports of certain countries, 1951, 1952, and 1953

Tableau 1. - Commerce des produits alimentaires : Importations de certains pays, 1951, 1952 et 1953

Continent and country	Year	Meat (1)	Dairy products (2)	Fish (3)	Cereals (4)	Fruits and vegetables (5)	Sugar (6)	Coffee, tea, cacao, and spices (7)	Feeding stuff (8)	Fats and oils (9)	Beverages (10)	Other food (11)	Total food and beverages (12)	Continents et pays
		Million U.S. dollars												
EUROPE														**EUROPE**
* Austria	1951	2.7	3.9	4.6	92.5	15.9	10.1	16.2	5.3	19.9	0.7	13.4	185.2	* Autriche
	1952	3.9	5.9	5.2	97.6	20.0	7.4	14.4	13.6	13.1	0.9	11.3	193.3	
	1953	1.4	2.1	3.7	62.8	19.7	13.3	13.3	7.5	8.6	1.3	3.6	137.3	
* Belgium-Luxembourg	1951	16.2	64.5	13.6	151.7	64.6	11.5	77.4	21.4	70.5	18.3	4.6	514.3	* Belgique-Luxembourg
	1952	14.6	78.8	15.5	144.1	61.6	14.7	73.7	27.3	41.2	19.4	4.9	495.8	
	1953	13.3	45.4	16.0	125.0	59.5	13.7	78.9	21.5	37.7	18.9	12.0	441.9	
* Denmark	1951	2.5	0.1	3.9	25.6	10.6	3.4	24.6	46.7	48.0	3.4	0.1	168.9	* Danemark
	1952	2.2	0.1	5.0	24.9	18.4	1.0	30.6	37.6	33.6	3.1	0.1	156.6	
	1953	2.3	0.2	5.5	13.6	20.8	0.8	29.3	48.7	26.0	3.7	0.2	161.1	
* France	1951	35.3	34.9	32.4	136.9	194.6	36.1	223.9	21.1	259.3	162.4	30.2	1 167.1	* France
	1952	29.6	49.9	31.0	204.3	217.6	64.1	228.7	18.1	159.4	202.7	16.7	1 222.1	
	1953	17.4	49.2	34.0	139.3	251.1	66.2	240.7	37.1	182.3	183.0	5.9	1 206.2	
* Germany, Western	1951	51.3	122.6	15.7	432.5	160.1	100.6	120.4	10.1	254.7	19.3	62.8	1 350.1	* Allemagne occid.
	1952	46.8	112.1	15.7	470.5	226.7	56.1	144.3	26.1	200.1	24.5	57.3	1 380.2	
	1953	60.0	126.9	17.7	302.7	262.7	34.3	181.4	26.1	224.1	27.2	65.4	1 328.5	
Greece	1952	1.0	5.9	6.4	35.9	2.2	12.2	6.9	0.4	1.1	—	3.5	75.5	Grèce
	1953	3.4	5.6	6.1	18.3	3.4	16.4	6.0	0.7	4.9	0.1	7.4	72.3	
* Iceland	1951	—	—	—	2.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.4	0.8	0.2	—	8.0	* Islande
	1952	—	—	0.1	2.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	8.3	
	1953	—	—	—	2.6	1.7	1.1	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	8.3	
* Ireland, Rep. of	1951	0.5	5.7	2.3	46.5	21.7	12.0	27.8	2.5	8.1	3.8	0.6	131.5	* Irlande, Rép. d'
	1952	0.6	7.4	1.5	39.7	17.7	12.8	16.3	2.7	12.3	2.7	0.4	114.1	
	1953	0.7	8.4	1.7	36.0	18.2	13.6	29.0	7.2	7.2	2.8	0.7	125.5	
* Italy	1951	23.4	35.8	33.4	167.8	20.6	5.0	59.4	1.1	71.3	1.2	33.1	452.1	* Italie
	1952	36.2	30.2	47.7	139.7	25.5	3.5	81.9	5.4	52.3	2.0	20.8	445.2	
	1933	30.9	40.5	35.2	148.3	29.3	1.7	93.5	5.9	52.3	2.9	17.2	457.7	
* Netherlands	1951	11.1	1.6	2.3	173.1	41.3	48.7	75.1	27.9	155.8	3.3	7.5	547.7	* Pays-Bas
	1952	9.2	2.3	3.1	156.1	32.8	41.6	68.7	10.3	75.6	2.9	8.0	410.6	
	1953	11.9	2.1	3.3	156.6	35.8	22.4	92.7	20.5	105.7	3.1	5.2	459.3	
* Norway	1951	1.8	0.1	0.9	49.5	7.8	15.0	22.3	0.1	26.0	2.7	0.1	126.3	* Norvège
	1952	1.2	0.5	1.5	48.1	14.8	17.2	29.8	1.8	16.9	2.9	0.3	135.0	
	1953	1.5	0.3	2.4	50.9	19.7	17.1	26.8	4.6	19.8	3.0	0.2	146.3	
* Portugal	1951	2.8	—	7.6	22.2	3.2	10.9	5.5	1.9	8.5	0.1	0.2	62.9	* Portugal
	1952	1.8	—	3.8	13.2	1.4	12.5	6.9	1.7	11.5	0.2	0.2	53.2	
	1953	0.3	—	7.0	13.8	2.6	11.2	6.7	0.6	9.6	0.2	0.6	52.6	
Spain	1951	0.9	4.3	8.3	24.3	13.3	3.8	1.3	0.1	9.2	0.2	0.1	65.8	Espagne
	1952	15.3	3.8	11.1	9.6	4.0	3.1	1.0	0.2	4.9	0.2	0.2	53.4	
* Sweden	1951	13.2	1.2	8.4	44.2	45.1	12.1	61.2	23.4	29.9	7.1	0.1	245.9	* Suède
	1952	6.5	3.0	10.4	64.0	59.0	12.5	69.5	7.6	19.6	9.3	0.4	261.8	
	1953	12.4	1.7	11.4	13.9	65.1	13.8	77.7	13.3	17.1	10.4	2.1	238.9	
* United Kingdom	1951	608.4	463.0	55.5	685.5	523.9	350.4	399.7	95.2	400.3	74.7	170.9	3 827.5	* Royaume-Uni
	1952	630.9	410.1	47.2	733.2	466.3	298.5	381.3	53.6	418.9	65.1	133.3	3 637.4	
	1953	745.7	475.3	38.5	660.6	489.4	343.6	433.1	110.7	320.2	64.8	87.9	3 769.8	
* Yugoslavia	1951	—	28.7	0.2	36.9	9.3	7.8	2.2	2.0	8.3	—	27.2	122.6	* Yougoslavie
	1952	—	0.4	—	66.2	0.9	—	2.3	—	3.2	—	11.8	84.8	
	1953	—	—	—	88.7	1.8	4.8	1.5	—	6.7	—	14.5	118.0	
Total, 14 countries(*)	1951	769.2	762.1	180.8	2 067.3	1 120.1	624.9	1 117.2	259.1	1 361.4	297.2	350.8	8 910.1	*Total, 14 pays (*)*
	1952	783.5	700.7	187.7	2 204.4	1 164.0	543.2	1 149.7	205.4	1 058.3	335.9	264.6	6 598.4	
	1953	897.8	752.1	176.4	1 814.8	1 277.4	557.6	1 316.2	304.1	1 017.9	321.5	215.6	8 651.4	
Total, all countries	1951	770.1	766.4	189.1	2 091.6	1 133.4	628.7	1 118.5	259.2	1 370.6	297.4	350.9	8 975.9	*Total, tous les pays*
	1952	799.8	710.4	205.2	2 249.9	1 170.2	558.5	1 157.6	207.0	1 064.3	336.1	268.3	8 727.3	
	1953	901.2	757.7	182.5	1 833.1	1 280.8	574.0	1 322.2	304.8	1 022.8	321.6	223.0	8 723.7	
N. and CENT. AMERICA														**AMÉRIQUE DU NORD et CENTR.**
Barbados	1953	0.9	1.0	0.5	3.1	1.6	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.3	10.4	Barbade
* Canada	1951	27.3	15.2	5.9	25.9	131.5	79.7	83.3	4.3	63.0	17.6	5.9	459.5	* Canada
	1952	13.6	8.9	6.3	22.6	159.1	69.9	94.3	2.8	44.9	21.3	5.7	449.4	
	1953	15.9	4.0	7.4	20.5	163.3	57.6	105.3	3.3	46.6	20.8	5.1	449.8	

* Countries for which data are available for 1951, 1952, and 1953.

* Pays pour lesquels on dispose de données pour 1951, 1952 et 1953.

Table 1. - Trade in food : Imports of certain countries, 1951, 1952, and 1953 (continued)

Tableau 1. - Commerce des produits alimentaires : Importations de certains pays, 1951, 1952 et 1953 (suite)

Continent and country	Année	Viande (1)	Produits laitiers (2)	Poisson (3)	Céréales (4)	Fruits et légumes (5)	Sucre (6)	Café, thé, cacao et épices (7)	Aliments du bétail (8)	Matières grasses (9)	Boissons (10)	Autres produits alimentaires (11)	Total, produits alimentaires et boissons (12)	Continents et pays
		Millions de dollars E.-U.												
N. and CENT. AMERICA (concluded)														**AMÉRIQUE DU NORD et CENTR.** (fin)
Costa Rica	1953	0.2	1.4	0.5	3.9	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.5	9.7	Costa Rica
El Salvador	1953	0.1	0.9	0.4	4.4	1.6	0.4	0.4	—	0.5	0.8	2.6	12.1	Salvador
Mexico	1952	0.7	9.1	1.5	43.5	14.6	0.2	1.1	0.2	9.4	3.0	4.9	88.2	Mexique
	1953	0.8	11.6	1.1	53.5	13.8	0.2	1.3	0.3	7.3	4.0	6.4	100.3	
Panama	1953	1.0	2.4	0.6	2.5	2.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.6	13.9	Panama
* Trinidad and Tobago	1951	2.9	4.6	1.5	7.5	2.5	0.2	1.4	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.8	23.2	* Trinité et Tobago
	1952	3.2	5.4	1.7	8.9	2.7	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.2	1.4	0.7	26.3	
	1953	3.3	4.7	1.6	9.5	2.8	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.2	2.9	0.7	27.6	
* United States	1951	190.3	29.3	158.1	130.8	222.9	443.5	1 671.8	56.0	168.7	125.3	54.8	3 251.5	* Etats-Unis
	1952	162.4	40.8	181.3	164.6	224.5	476.6	1 666.1	99.4	96.8	127.6	17.6	3 255.7	
	1953	177.3	33.0	193.9	178.3	250.9	476.8	1 940.8	55.3	117.1	153.1	22.6	3 599.1	
Total, 3 countries (*)	1951	*220.5*	*49.1*	*165.5*	*164.1*	*356.9*	*523.4*	*1 756.5*	*60.8*	*232.0*	*143.9*	*61.5*	*3 734.2*	*Total, 3 pays (*)*
	1952	*179.2*	*55.1*	*189.3*	*196.1*	*386.3*	*546.7*	*1 759.5*	*103.0*	*141.9*	*150.3*	*24.0*	*3 731.4*	
	1953	*196.5*	*41.7*	*202.9*	*208.3*	*417.0*	*534.6*	*2 047.1*	*59.3*	*163.9*	*176.8*	*28.4*	*4 076.5*	
Total, all countries	1951	*220.5*	*49.1*	*165.5*	*164.1*	*356.9*	*523.4*	*1 756.5*	*60.8*	*232.0*	*143.9*	*61.5*	*3 734.2*	*Total, tous les pays*
	1952	*179.9*	*64.2*	*190.8*	*239.6*	*400.9*	*546.9*	*1 760.6*	*103.2*	*151.3*	*153.3*	*28.9*	*3 819.6*	
	1953	*199.5*	*59.0*	*206.0*	*275.7*	*437.6*	*535.9*	*2 049.6*	*61.4*	*173.6*	*183.8*	*40.8*	*4 222.9*	
SOUTH AMERICA														**AMÉRIQUE DU SUD**
Brazil	1951	1.3	6.0	24.0	146.9	42.4	—	0.6	—	11.1	11.9	5.7	249.9	Brésil
	1952	2.3	10.2	29.9	159.8	35.6	—	3.5	0.2	6.2	7.0	5.5	260.2	
British Guiana	1953	0.7	1.6	1.0	2.9	1.8	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	10.2	Guyane brit.
Colombia	1952	0.1	0.8	0.2	9.4	2.3	0.4	6.4	—	9.6	2.6	2.5	34.3	Colombie
	1953	0.3	0.4	1.4	9.1	2.6	1.4	6.9	0.1	11.6	3.1	1.5	38.4	
Total, all countries	1951	*1.3*	*6.0*	*24.0*	*146.9*	*42.4*	—	*0.6*	—	*11.1*	*11.9*	*5.7*	*249.9*	*Total, tous les pays*
	1952	*2.4*	*11.0*	*30.1*	*169.2*	*37.9*	*0.4*	*9.9*	*0.2*	*15.8*	*9.6*	*8.0*	*294.5*	
	1953	*1.0*	*2.0*	*2.4*	*12.0*	*4.4*	*1.5*	*7.4*	*0.2*	*11.9*	*3.7*	*2.1*	*48.6*	
ASIA														**ASIE**
Cyprus	1953	0.4	0.9	0.4	3.7	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.5	10.1	Chypre
Hong Kong	1952	4.6	15.6	14.0	49.1	42.0	11.2	9.2	4.4	31.3	5.5	26.7	213.6	Hong-kong
	1953	5.2	17.2	11.9	65.0	43.0	20.3	9.8	2.0	26.1	4.4	23.4	228.3	
Indonesia	1953	0.7	7.9	9.5	97.5	3.2	0.3	7.3	—	0.1	1.6	0.4	128.5	Indonésie
* Japan	1951	0.3	1.7	0.3	362.3	9.4	96.7	6.3	13.9	83.9	6.2	2.8	583.8	* Japon
	1952	0.2	14.2	1.5	432.7	17.0	118.0	8.7	2.0	45.6	10.9	1.0	651.8	
	1953	0.3	2.8	1.6	417.9	17.0	126.4	2.0	4.4	86.4	12.1	1.0	671.9	
* Lebanon	1951	0.4	4.8	0.7	17.9	2.2	3.1	1.8	0.4	4.1	0.5	10.6	46.5	* Liban
	1952	0.6	4.2	0.7	22.3	6.0	3.3	1.6	0.4	5.7	0.5	1.3	46.6	
	1953	0.5	6.0	0.8	21.6	6.9	2.5	1.5	1.0	5.4	0.5	11.2	57.9	
Malaya-Singapore	1953	7.9	36.6	15.8	125.7	40.0	24.4	36.5	14.9	20.6	8.7	9.3	340.4	Malaisie-Singapour
* Turkey	1951	—	0.1	—	12.1	0.3	—	11.8	—	0.2	—	—	24.5	* Turquie
	1952	—	0.1	—	0.4	0.1	—	12.2	—	0.3	—	0.1	13.2	
	1953	—	0.1	—	0.3	0.1	—	12.8	—	0.1	—	0.1	13.5	
Total, 3 countries (*)	1951	*0.7*	*6.6*	*1.0*	*392.3*	*11.9*	*99.8*	*19.9*	*14.3*	*88.2*	*6.7*	*13.4*	*654.8*	*Total, 3 pays(*)*
	1952	*0.8*	*18.5*	*2.2*	*455.4*	*23.1*	*121.3*	*22.5*	*2.4*	*51.6*	*11.4*	*2.4*	*701.6*	
	1953	*0.8*	*8.9*	*2.4*	*439.8*	*24.0*	*128.9*	*16.3*	*5.4*	*91.9*	*12.6*	*12.3*	*743.3*	
Total, all countries	1951	*0.7*	*6.6*	*1.0*	*392.3*	*11.9*	*99.8*	*19.9*	*14.3*	*88.2*	*6.7*	*13.4*	*654.8*	*Total, tous les pays*
	1952	*5.4*	*34.1*	*16.2*	*504.5*	*65.1*	*132.5*	*31.7*	*6.8*	*82.9*	*16.9*	*29.1*	*925.2*	
	1953	*15.0*	*71.5*	*40.0*	*731.7*	*111.2*	*175.0*	*70.6*	*22.4*	*139.8*	*27.5*	*45.9*	*1 450.6*	
AFRICA														**AFRIQUE**
* Belgian Congo	1951	3.1	3.2	6.8	4.3	3.1	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.3	2.6	0.9	25.9	* Congo belge
	1952	4.0	4.0	13.0	6.0	4.1	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	3.1	1.1	36.6	
	1953	2.3	4.6	7.0	3.7	4.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.5	0.4	27.5	

* Countries for which data are available for 1951, 1952, and 1953.

* Pays pour lesquels on dispose de données pour 1951, 1952 et 1953.

Table 1. - Trade in food : Imports of certain countries, 1951, 1952, and 1953 (continued)

Tableau 1. - Commerce des produits alimentaires : Importations de certains pays, 1951, 1952 et 1953 (suite)

Continent and country	Year	Meat (1)	Dairy products (2)	Fish (3)	Cereals (4)	Fruits and vegetables (5)	Sugar (6)	Coffee, tea, cacao, and spices (7)	Feeding stuff (8)	Fats and oils (9)	Beverages (10)	Other food (11)	Total food and beverages (12)	Continents et pays
		Million U. S. dollars												
AFRICA (concluded)														**AFRIQUE** (fin)
* Egypt	1951	1.5	5.0	4.8	113.2	20.9	1.6	28.2	0.1	10.3	2.0	7.4	195.0	* Egypte
	1952	0.4	4.9	4.5	119.6	11.7	—	24.7	—	10.2	1.4	5.1	182.5	
	1953	0.9	4.6	3.3	73.5	13.6	6.8	28.6	—	6.4	1.2	3.2	142.1	
Gambia	1953	—	0.1	—	0.8	0.6	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	Gambie
* Mauritius	1951	0.3	0.6	0.5	9.1	0.9	—	0.2	—	1.7	0.5	0.7	14.5	* Ile Maurice
	1952	0.4	0.6	0.6	10.1	1.2	—	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.6	0.7	15.7	
	1953	0.3	0.7	0.4	15.6	1.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.8	0.6	0.8	22.2	
* Nigeria	1951	0.4	1.0	5.3	3.8	0.4	3.2	0.7	—	—	6.1	1.0	21.9	* Nigeria
	1952	0.2	0.9	8.9	3.8	0.4	3.7	0.3	—	—	6.0	0.9	25.1	
	1953	0.4	1.4	12.5	3.9	0.6	4.9	0.4	—	—	8.1	0.2	32.4	
Total, 4 countries (*)	1951	*5.3*	*9.8*	*17.4*	*130.4*	*25.3*	*5.6*	*29.8*	*0.2*	*12.3*	*11.2*	*10.0*	*257.3*	*Total, 4 pays (*)*
	1952	*5.0*	*10.4*	*27.0*	*139.5*	*17.4*	*4.2*	*25.8*	*0.2*	*11.5*	*11.1*	*7.8*	*259.9*	
	1953	*3.9*	*11.3*	*23.2*	*96.7*	*20.5*	*12.5*	*29.5*	*0.2*	*8.4*	*13.4*	*4.6*	*224.2*	
Total, all countries	1951	*5.3*	*9.8*	*17.4*	*130.4*	*25.3*	*5.6*	*29.8*	*0.2*	*12.3*	*11.2*	*10.0*	*257.3*	*Total, tous les pays*
	1952	*5.0*	*10.4*	*27.0*	*139.5*	*17.4*	*4.2*	*25.8*	*0.2*	*11.5*	*11.1*	*7.8*	*259.9*	
	1953	*3.9*	*11.4*	*23.2*	*97.5*	*21.1*	*12.8*	*29.5*	*0.2*	*8.4*	*13.4*	*4.6*	*226.0*	
OCEANIA														**OCÉANIE**
* Australia	1951	1.0	0.3	9.0	0.6	8.3	0.9	45.0	—	5.5	3.3	2.7	76.6	* Australie
	1952	2.2	0.3	6.3	0.3	5.2	0.9	31.9	—	7.9	3.9	2.9	61.8	
	1953	2.1	0.4	6.4	0.1	4.8	0.8	41.5	—	7.6	2.3	3.3	69.3	
Total, 25 countries (*)	1951	**996.7**	**827.9**	**373.7**	**2 754.7**	**1 522.5**	**1 254.6**	**2 968.4**	**334.4**	**1 699.4**	**462.3**	**438.4**	**13 633.0**	**Total, 25 pays (*)**
	1952	**970.7**	**785.0**	**412.5**	**2 995.7**	**1 596.0**	**1 216.3**	**2 989.4**	**312.0**	**1 271.2**	**512.6**	**301.7**	**13 363.1**	
	1953	**1101.1**	**814.4**	**411.3**	**2 559.7**	**1 743.7**	**1 234.4**	**3 450.6**	**369.0**	**1 289.7**	**526.6**	**264.2**	**13 764.7**	
Total, all countries (40)	1951	**998.9**	**838.2**	**406.0**	**2 925.9**	**1 578.2**	**1 258.4**	**2 970.3**	**334.5**	**1 719.7**	**474.4**	**442.2**	**13 948.7**	**Total, tous les pays (40)**
	1952	**994.7**	**830.4**	**475.6**	**3 303.0**	**1 696.7**	**1 243.4**	**3 017.5**	**317.4**	**1 333.7**	**530.9**	**345.0**	**14 088.3**	
	1953	**1122.7**	**982.0**	**460.5**	**2 950.1**	**1 859.9**	**1 200.0**	**3 520.8**	**389.0**	**1 364.1**	**552.3**	**319.7**	**14 741.1**	
		Percentages												
EUROPE														**EUROPE**
* Austria	1951	1	2	2	50	9	6	9	3	11	—	7	100	* Autriche
	1952	2	3	3	51	10	4	7	7	7	—	6	100	
	1953	1	1	3	46	14	10	10	5	6	1	3	100	
* Belgium-Luxembourg	1951	3	12	3	29	13	2	15	4	14	4	1	100	* Belgique-Luxembourg
	1952	3	16	3	29	12	3	15	6	8	4	1	100	
	1953	3	10	4	28	13	3	18	5	9	4	3	100	
* Denmark	1951	1	—	2	15	6	2	15	28	29	2	—	100	* Danemark
	1952	1	—	3	16	12	1	20	24	21	2	—	100	
	1953	2	—	3	9	13	1	24	30	16	2	—	100	
* France	1951	3	3	3	12	16	3	19	2	22	14	3	100	* France
	1952	2	4	3	17	18	5	19	1	13	17	1	100	
	1953	1	4	3	12	21	5	20	3	15	15	1	100	
* Germany, Western	1951	4	9	1	32	12	7	9	1	19	1	5	100	* Allemagne occid.
	1952	3	8	1	34	16	4	11	2	15	2	4	100	
	1953	4	9	1	23	20	3	14	2	17	2	5	100	
Greece	1952	1	8	8	48	3	16	9	1	1	—	5	100	Grèce
	1953	5	8	8	25	5	23	8	1	7	—	10	100	
* Iceland	1951	—	—	—	30	18	16	19	5	10	2	—	100	* Islande
	1952	—	—	1	34	16	16	16	7	7	2	1	100	
	1953	—	—	—	31	21	13	19	5	7	3	1	100	
* Ireland, Rep. of	1951	—	4	2	35	17	9	21	2	6	3	1	100	* Irlande, Rép. d'
	1952	1	7	1	35	16	11	14	2	11	2	—	100	
	1953	—	7	1	29	15	11	23	6	6	2	—	100	
* Italy	1951	5	8	7	37	5	1	13	—	16	1	7	100	* Italie
	1952	8	7	11	31	6	1	18	1	12	—	5	100	
	1953	7	9	8	32	6	—	21	1	11	1	4	100	

* Countries for which data are available for 1951, 1952, and 1953.

* Pays pour lesquels on dispose de données pour 1951, 1952 et 1953.

Table 1. - Trade in food : Imports of certain countries, 1951, 1952, and 1953 (continued)

Tableau 1. - Commerce des produits alimentaires : Importations de certains pays, 1951, 1952 et 1953 (suite)

Continent and country	Année	Viande (1)	Produits laitiers (2)	Poisson (3)	Céréales (4)	Fruits et légumes (5)	Sucre (6)	Café, thé, cacao et épices (7)	Aliments du bétail (8)	Matières grasses (9)	Boissons (10)	Autres produits alimentaires (11)	Total, produits alimentaires et boissons (12)	Continents et pays
		Pourcentage												
EUROPE (concluded)														**EUROPE** (fin)
* Netherlands	1951	2	—	—	32	8	9	14	5	28	1	1	100	* Pays-Bas
	1952	2	1	1	38	8	10	17	2	18	1	2	100	
	1953	3	—	1	34	8	5	20	4	23	1	1	100	
* Norway	1951	1	—	1	39	6	12	18	—	21	2	—	100	* Norvège
	1952	1	—	1	36	11	13	22	1	13	2	—	100	
	1953	1	—	2	35	13	12	18	3	14	2	—	100	
* Portugal	1951	5	—	12	35	5	17	9	3	14	—	—	100	* Portugal
	1952	3	—	7	25	3	24	13	3	22	—	—	100	
	1953	1	—	13	26	5	21	13	1	18	1	1	100	
Spain	1951	1	7	13	37	20	6	2	—	14	—	—	100	Espagne
	1952	29	7	21	18	8	6	2	—	9	—	—	100	
* Sweden	1951	5	—	4	18	18	5	25	10	12	3	—	100	* Suède
	1952	2	1	4	24	23	5	27	3	7	4	—	100	
	1953	5	1	5	6	27	6	33	5	7	4	1	100	
* United Kingdom	1951	16	12	1	18	15	9	10	2	11	2	4	100	* Royaume-Uni
	1952	17	11	1	20	13	8	11	1	12	2	4	100	
	1953	20	13	1	18	13	9	11	3	8	2	2	100	
* Yugoslavia	1951	—	23	—	30	8	6	2	2	7	—	22	100	* Yougoslavie
	1952	—	—	—	78	1	—	3	—	4	—	14	100	
	1953	—	—	—	75	2	4	1	—	6	—	12	100	
N. and CENT. AMERICA														**AMÉRIQUE DU NORD et CENTR.**
Barbados	1953	9	9	5	30	15	1	3	10	10	5	3	100	Barbade
* Canada	1951	6	3	1	6	29	17	18	1	14	4	1	100	* Canada
	1952	3	2	1	5	35	16	21	1	10	5	1	100	
	1953	3	1	2	5	36	13	23	1	10	5	1	100	
Costa Rica	1953	2	15	5	40	7	3	2	4	2	4	16	100	Costa Rica
El Salvador	1953	1	8	3	36	13	3	3	—	4	7	22	100	Salvador
Mexico	1952	1	10	2	49	17	—	1	—	11	3	6	100	Mexique
	1953	1	12	1	53	14	—	1	—	7	4	7	100	
Panama	1953	7	17	4	18	21	2	2	3	4	10	12	100	Panama
* Trinidad and Tobago	1951	12	20	6	32	11	1	6	2	2	4	4	100	* Trinité et Tobago
	1952	12	21	6	34	10	1	4	3	1	5	3	100	
	1953	12	17	6	34	10	1	4	2	1	10	3	100	
* United States	1951	6	1	5	4	7	13	51	2	5	4	2	100	* Etats-Unis
	1952	5	1	6	5	7	15	51	3	3	4	—	100	
	1953	5	1	5	5	7	13	54	2	3	4	1	100	
SOUTH AMERICA														**AMÉRIQUE DU SUD**
Argentina[1]	1951	—	—	1	—	31	1	60	—	2	4	1	100	Argentine[1]
	1952	—	—	—	—	48	—	49	—	1	1	1	100	
	1953	—	—	—	—	26	12	60	—	—	1	1	100	
Brazil[1]	1951	1	2	10	59	17	—	—	—	4	5	2	100	Brésil[1]
	1952	1	4	12	61	14	—	1	—	2	3	2	100	
	1953	1	1	5	70	15	—	—	—	2	2	4	100	
British Guiana	1953	7	16	10	28	17	1	5	1	3	6	6	100	Guyane brit.
Colombia	1952	—	2	1	27	7	1	19	—	28	8	7	100	Colombie
	1953	1	1	4	23	7	4	18	—	30	8	4	100	
ASIA														**ASIE**
Cyprus	1953	4	9	4	36	10	11	7	1	11	2	5	100	Chypre
Hong Kong	1952	2	7	7	23	20	5	4	2	15	3	12	100	Hong-kong
	1953	2	8	5	29	19	9	4	1	11	2	10	100	
Indonesia	1953	1	6	7	76	3	—	6	—	—	1	—	100	Indonésie
* Japan	1951	—	—	—	62	2	17	1	2	14	1	1	100	* Japon
	1952	—	2	—	67	3	18	1	—	7	2	—	100	
	1953	—	—	—	62	3	19	—	1	13	2	—	100	

* Countries for which data are available for 1951, 1952, and 1953.

[1]Argentina, and Brazil for 1953, are not included in the totals.

* Pays pour lesquels on dispose de données pour 1951, 1952 et 1953.

[1]L'Argentine, et le Brésil pour 1953, ne sont pas compris dans les totaux.

Table 1. - Trade in food : Imports of certain countries, 1951, 1952, and 1953 (concluded)

Tableau 1. - Commerce des produits alimentaires : Importations de certains pays, 1951, 1952 et 1953 (fin)

Continent and country	Year	Meat (1)	Dairy products (2)	Fish (3)	Cereals (4)	Fruits and vegetables (5)	Sugar (6)	Coffee, tea, cacao, and spices (7)	Feeding stuff (8)	Fats and oils (9)	Beverages (10)	Other food (11)	Total food and beverages (12)	Continents et pays
		Percentages												
ASIA (concluded)														**ASIE (fin)**
* Lebanon	1951	1	10	1	38	5	7	4	1	9	1	23	100	* Liban
	1952	1	9	2	48	13	7	3	1	12	1	3	100	
	1953	1	11	1	37	12	4	3	2	9	1	19	100	
Malaya-Singapore	1953	2	11	5	37	12	7	11	4	6	2	3	100	Malaisie-Singapour
* Turkey	1951	—	1	—	49	1	—	48	—	1	—	—	100	* Turquie
	1952	—	1	—	3	1	—	92	—	2	—	1	100	
	1953	—	1	—	2	1	—	94	—	1	—	1	100	
AFRICA														**AFRIQUE**
* Belgian Congo	1951	12	12	26	17	12	3	3	—	1	10	4	100	* Congo belge
	1952	11	11	36	16	11	1	2	—	—	9	3	100	
	1953	8	17	26	13	18	3	—	—	1	13	1	100	
* Egypt	1951	1	3	2	58	11	1	14	—	5	1	4	100	* Egypte
	1952	—	3	2	65	6	—	14	—	6	1	3	100	
	1953	1	3	2	52	10	5	20	—	4	1	2	100	
Gambia	1953	—	6	—	44	33	17	—	—	—	—	—	100	Gambie
* Mauritius	1951	2	4	3	63	6	—	2	—	12	3	5	100	* Ile Maurice
	1952	2	4	4	64	8	—	1	1	8	4	4	100	
	1953	1	3	2	71	6	—	2	—	8	3	4	100	
* Nigeria	1951	2	5	24	17	2	14	3	—	—	28	5	100	* Nigeria
	1952	1	3	35	15	2	15	1	—	—	24	4	100	
	1953	1	4	39	12	2	15	1	—	—	25	1	100	
OCEANIA														**OCÉANIE**
* Australia	1951	1	—	12	1	11	1	59	—	7	4	4	100	* Australie
	1952	4	—	10	—	9	1	52	—	13	6	5	100	
	1953	3	1	9	—	7	1	60	—	11	3	5	100	
Total, 25 countries (*)[1]	1951	7	6	3	20	11	9	22	3	13	3	3	100	**Total, 25 pays (*)[1]**
	1952	7	6	3	23	12	9	22	2	10	4	2	100	
	1953	8	6	3	18	13	9	25	3	9	4	2	100	
Total, all countries (40)[1]	1951	7	6	3	21	11	9	21	2	13	4	3	100	**Total, tous les pays (40)[1]**
	1952	7	6	3	24	12	9	21	2	10	4	2	100	
	1953	8	6	3	20	12	9	24	3	9	4	2	100	

NOTE : This table is based on the trade reported according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). A similar table for exports appeared in the April 1955 issue of the *Bulletin*.

Argentina's trade is expressed only in percentages, but is excluded from the totals ; and the same is done for Brazil in respect of the 1953 data. The periods considered are the calendar years 1951, 1952, and 1953, except for Australia where 1951 stands for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1951. The countries shown accounted for almost 70 percent of the world trade in 1951, about 73 percent in 1952, and about 77 percent in 1953. Exports and imports are special for all countries except Australia, Barbados, British Guiana, Colombia, Costa Rica, Gambia, Hong Kong, Malaya-Singapore, Mauritius, and Mexico, whose exports and imports relate to general trade ; and Brazil, Cyprus, Ireland, Japan, Nigeria, Panama, and the United Kingdom, whose imports refer to general trade. Export values are f.o.b. and import values c.i.f. for all countries except Australia, Canada, Mexico, Panama, and the United States, whose imports are f.o.b. The various categories are defined according to SITC as follows : *Meat* includes : division : meat and meat preparations. *Dairy products* include : division : dairy products, eggs, and honey. *Fish* includes : division : fish and fish preparations. *Cereals* include : division : cereals and cereal preparations. *Fruits and vegetables* include : division : fruits and vegetables, and preparations thereof. *Sugar* includes : division : sugar and sugar preparations. *Coffee, tea, cacao, and spices* include : division : coffee, tea, cacao, spices, and manufactures thereof. *Feeding stuff* includes : division : feeding stuff for animals (excluding unmilled cereals). *Fats and oils* include : division : oilseeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels, except linseed and castorseed ; groups : animal oils and fats ; vegetable oils except linseed oil, castor oil, and tung oil. *Beverages* include : division : alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages. *Other food* includes : divisions : live animals chiefly for food ; and miscellaneous food preparations.

* Countries for which data are available for 1951, 1952, and 1953.
[1]Argentina, and Brazil for 1953, are not included in the totals.

NOTE : Ce tableau a été préparé sur la base de renseignements présentés conformément à la Classification type pour le commerce international (CTCI). Le numéro d'avril 1955 du *Bulletin* a consacré un tableau analogue aux exportations.

Le commerce de l'Argentine est exprimé seulement en pourcentages et est exclu des totaux ; il en est de même pour le Brésil en ce qui concerne les données de 1953. La période de référence est l'année civile — 1951, 1952 et 1953 — sauf pour l'Australie où il s'agit, pour 1951, de l'exercise financier se terminant le 30 juin de ladite année. Les pays considérés ont participé au commerce mondial pour près de 70 pour cent en 1951 et pour environ 73 pour cent en 1952 et 77 pour cent en 1953. Pour la plupart des pays, les données se réfèrent au commerce spécial, tant pour les exportations que pour les importations, à l'exception de l'Australie, Barbade, Guyane britannique, Colombie, Costa Rica, Gambie, Hong-kong, Malaisie-Singapour, Ile Maurice et Mexique, pour lesquels il s'agit du commerce général, et Brésil, Chypre, Irlande, Japon, Nigeria, Panama et Royaume-Uni, dont les importations s'entendent du commerce général. Les exportations sont exprimées en valeur f.o.b. et les importations en valeur c.a.f. pour tous les pays à l'exception de l'Australie, Canada, Mexique, Panama et Etats-Unis dont les importations sont exprimées en valeur f.o.b. La classification suivante a été adoptée conformément à la CTCI : *Viande*, division : viande et viandes préparées. *Produits laitiers*, division : produits laitiers, œufs et miel. *Poisson*, division : poissons et produits préparés à partir du poisson. *Céréales*, division : céréales et produits préparés à partir de céréales. *Fruits et légumes*, division : fruits et légumes et produits préparés à partir de fruits et de légumes. *Sucre*, division : sucre et produits préparés à partir du sucre. *Café, thé, cacao et épices*, division : café, thé, cacao, épices et produits dérivés. *Produits alimentaires destinés aux animaux*, division : produits alimentaires destinés aux animaux (à l'exception des céréales non moulues). *Matières grasses*, division : graines, noix et amandes oléagineuses à l'exception des graines de lin et des graines de ricin ; groupes : huiles et graisses d'origine animale ; huiles d'origine végétale à l'exception de l'huile de lin, de l'huile de ricin et de l'huile d'abrasin. *Boissons*, division : boissons alcooliques et non alcooliques. *Autres produits alimentaires*, divisions : animaux vivants, principalement destinés à l'alimentation ; et produits alimentaires préparés, divers.

* Pays pour lesquels on dispose de données pour 1951, 1952 et 1953.
[1]L'Argentine, et le Brésil pour 1953, ne sont pas compris dans les totaux.

Table 2. - Area and production : New and revised data received during April 1955

Tableau 2. - Superficie et production : Données nouvelles ou revisées reçues en avril 1955

Commodity and country — Produits et pays	Year — Années	Area — Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha.	*1 000 m.t.*
WHEAT			
Germany, Western..	1955	1 220	—
United States.....	1955	—	22 834
Turkey.....	1955	6 500	—
RYE			
Germany, Western[1].	1955	1 600	—
Turkey.....	1955	614	—
BARLEY			
Germany, Western..	1955	790	—
Turkey.....	1955	2 550	—
OATS			
Germany, Western[2].	1955	1 235	—
MAIZE			
Europe, total.....	1954	—	14 400
Turkey.....	1954	720	914
Union of South Africa[3]	1954	—	3 519
RICE			
United States.....	1955	730	—
Brazil[3].....	1954	*2 270	*3 540
Ecuador[3].....	1953	38	51
Assoc. States of Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam			
Laos[3].....	1952	586	—
Viet-Nam[3].....	1954	2 136	2 562
Philippines[3].....	1954	2 626	3 055
Thailand.....	1934—38	2 849	—
SUGAR CANE and CANE SUGAR			
Australia[4].....	1954	155	1 343
SUGAR BEETS			
Germany, Western..	1955	260	—
Canada.....	1954	37	—
United States.....	1955	337	—
POTATOES			
Germany, Western..	1955	1 170	—
Netherlands.....	1954	162	—
SWEET POTATOES and YAMS			
United States.....	1955	354	—
Indonesia			
Java and Madura...	1953	—	1 231
	1954	174	1 053
Other islands.....	1953	109	945
French Togoland.....	1953	63	376
French West Africa..	1953	271	1 735
CASSAVA			
Colombia.....	1951	83	870
	1952	80	870
	1953	76	870
Indonesia.....			
Java and Madura...	1953	—	6 468
	1954	866	6 400
Other islands.....	1953	174	2 100
DRY BEANS			
Mexico.....	1954	1 100	400
BROAD BEANS			
Portugal.....	1954	—	49
	1955	52	—
CITRUS FRUIT			
United States			
Oranges and tangerines.....	1954	—	5 394
Lemons and limes..	1954	—	508
Japan			
Oranges and tangerines.....	1954	—	565
DATES			
Iraq.....	1952	—	111
BANANAS			
Mexico.....	1954	22	224
GROUNDNUTS			
United States[5].....	1955	775	—
COTTONSEED			
India.....	1954	—	1 454
Pakistan.....	1954	—	502
Syria.....	1954	—	135
Uganda.....	1954	—	*130
LINSEED			
United States.....	1955	2 324	—
COFFEE			
Ecuador.....	1953	88	28.2
French West Africa..	1953	245	76.6
COCOA BEANS			
Brazil.....	1954	350	—
MEAT			
Union of South Africa[6]			
Beef and veal.....	1953	—	301
Pork.....		—	45
Mutton and lamb..		—	91
Total.....		—	437
Beef and veal.....	1954	—	297
Pork.....		—	43
Mutton and lamb..		—	96
Total.....		—	436
New Zealand[7]			
Beef and veal.....	1954	—	204
Pork.....		—	38
Mutton and lamb..		—	331
Total.....		—	573
MILK (Cow)			
Canada.....	1953	—	7 461
	1954	—	7 658
Australia[8].....	1955	—	5 859
CHEESE			
Germany, Western..	1954	—	239
Norway[9].....	1954	—	28
Australia[8].....	1955	—	51

NOTE : Some 1954 and all 1955 data represent preliminary estimates, forecasts or intentions and are subject to revision. Area figures for 1955 refer to prospective plantings ; for other years, to harvested areas. A dash (—) denotes no revision or entry not applicable.

[1]Including winter mixed grain. — [2]Including summer mixed grain. — [3]Crop year beginning in year stated. — [4]Area harvested for sugar, production of raw sugar 94 net titre, for crop year beginning in June of year stated. — [5]Groundnuts for all purposes. — [6]Inspected; including production from imported live animals. — [7]Production for 12-month period ending 30 September of year stated. — [8]Production for 12-month period ending 30 June of year stated. — [9]All cheeses.

NOTE : Certaines des données relatives à 1954 et toutes les données relatives à 1955 sont soit des estimations préliminaires, soit des prévisions, soit des objectifs, donc sujettes à révision. Les chiffres de superficie pour 1955 se réfèrent aux ensemencements projetés ; pour les autres années, il s'agit des superficies récoltées. Un tiret (—) indique qu'il n'y a pas de chiffre revisé ou que le renseignement n'a pas lieu de figurer.

[1]Y compris les céréales mélangées d'hiver. — [2]Y compris les céréales mélangées d'été. — [3]Campagne agricole commençant l'année indiquée. — [4]Superficie récoltée pour le sucre, production de sucre brut, titre net 94 degrés, campagne agricole commençant en juin de l'année indiquée. — [5]Arachides pour toutes utilisations. — [6] Viande inspectée; y compris la viande provenant d'animaux importés vifs. — [7]Production pour période de 12 mois finissant le 30 septembre de l'année indiquée. — [8]Production pour période de 12 mois finissant le 30 juin de l'année indiquée. — [9]Tous fromages.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

France : The area sown to wheat as of 1 April 1955 amounted to 4,438 thousand hectares, 1.4 percent above the 4,375 thousand hectares sown as of 1 April 1954.

United States : Production of winter sown wheat was indicated on 1 April 1955 as amounting to 18,024 thousand metric tons, 2.3 percent below the corresponding estimate of 1 April 1954. Indicated production at that date was 18,452 thousand metric tons, 86 percent of the total final production of winter wheat in 1954.

India : The first estimate of the 1954/55 crop area, compared with the corresponding estimate of 1953/54, is given below :

INFORMATIONS SUPPLÉMENTAIRES

France : La superficie ensemencée en blé au 1er avril 1955 était de 4 438 mille hectares, chiffre supérieur de 1,4 pour cent aux 4 375 mille hectares ensemencés au 1er avril 1954.

Etats-Unis : Selon les renseignements disponibles au 1er avril, la production de blé d'hiver se chiffrerait en 1955 à 18 024 mille tonnes ; ce chiffre est inférieur de 2,3 pour cent à l'estimation correspondante faite le 1er avril 1954 ; à cette date, la production avait été estimée à 18 452 mille tonnes, soit 86 pour cent du chiffre définitif de la production de blé d'hiver de 1954.

Inde : La première estimation des superficies de la récolte de 1954/55 est donnée ci-dessous, avec les chiffres correspondants pour 1953/54 :

Crop — Récoltes	1954/55	1953/54	Percentage change
	... *1 000 hectares* ...		..... *Percent* .....
Wheat - Blé	10 346	9 368	+ 10.4
Barley - Orge	3 356	3 084	+ 8.8
Sorghum (Jowar) - Sorgho	10 670	10 599	+ 0.7
Millet			
Bajra	10 187	10 730	— 5.1
Ragi	2 042	1 931	+ 5.7
Chick-peas - Pois chiches	7 762	7 008	+ 10.8
Linseed - Graines de lin	988	1 008	— 2.0

The second estimate for the 1954/55 rice crop indicates an area of 27,722 thousand hectares and a production of 32,909 thousand metric tons, 4 percent and 7.9 percent, respectively, below the second estimate for 1953/54 : 28,863 thousand hectares and 35,747 thousand metric tons.

La deuxième estimation pour la récolte de riz de 1954/55 indique une superficie de 27 722 mille hectares et une production de 32 909 tonnes, chiffres inférieurs de 4 et de 7,9 pour cent, respectivement, à la deuxième estimation de 1953/54 (28 863 mille hectares et 35 747 mille tonnes).

Table 3. - Cotton (Lint) : Area and production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, and 1954[1]

Tableau 3. - Coton (Fibre) : Superficie et production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953 et 1954[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	1948-50	1952	1953	1954
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	* 7	*9	...	...
Greece	60	82	89	103	17	25	30	39
Hungary	...	*46	...	...	*1	* 10	...	...
Italy	19	48	26	41	3	7	8	10
Romania	59	...	...	...	*4	*9	...	...
Spain	41	74	88	108	5	17	20	21
Yugoslavia	28	7	7	12	3	1	1	2
Total	*260*	*400*	*400*	*450*	*40*	*80*	*90*	*100*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
British West Indies	*7	*7	*7	*7	*1	*1	*1	*1
El Salvador	16	28	21	*30	6	11	13	*16
Guatemala	4	*9	*11	*12	*1	3	*6	*6
Haiti	15	*16	*16	*12	2	*2	*2	*1
Mexico	571	784	753	968	196	265	274	380
Nicaragua	11	30	42	*89	4	12	19	*38
United States	9 199	10 489	9 850	7 765	2 965	3 282	3 570	2 964
Total	*9 820*	*11 360*	*10 700*	*8 880*	*3 180*	*3 580*	*3 880*	*3 410*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	464	533	551	574	113	123	134	*134
Brazil[2]	2 488	3 035	2 587	2 481	370	515	375	447
Colombia	35	*60	*73	*111	8	*11	*20	*29
Ecuador	24	*12	*15	*15	4	*2	*3	*3
Paraguay	61	*53	*60	*69	12	*12	*13	*15
Peru	[3]147	[3]200	[3]200	*210	75	96	110	*98
Venezuela	10	16	16	*20	3	5	4	*4
Total	*3 230*	*3 910*	*3 500*	*3 480*	*580*	*760*	*660*	*730*
ASIA								
Afghanistan	*51	*81	*91	...	*5	*12	*13	*11
Burma	*80	*146	*162	*162	*11	*21	*22	*18
China[4]	*2 750	*3 800	*4 100	*3 900	*450	*620	*720	*650
India[5]	5 126	6 351	6 890	7 068	433	557	700	727
Iran	*110	*180	*225	*250	*23	*36	*50	*50
Iraq	17	*50	*21	*40	*4	*3	*4	*8
Korea, South	133	115	128	...	28	16	10	...
Pakistan[5]	1 156	1 403	1 185	1 214	217	319	256	251
Syria	42	185	128	187	19	45	47	70
Thailand	31	37	40	...	6	8	9	...
Turkey	357	675	605	582	93	165	139	142
Total	*9 980*	*13 160*	*13 710*	*14 410*	*1 390*	*1 920*	*2 110*	*2 120*
AFRICA								
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	185	249	264	*263	79	83	87	93
Angola	44	53	*45	*49	6	6	*5	*6
Belgian Congo	319	363	363	*368	45	53	45	*51
Egypt	715	826	556	663	391	446	318	326
French Equatorial Africa	280	*345	*376	...	28	34	30	*29
French Togoland	25	31	36	...	1	2	2	...
French West Africa	189	290	210	...	8	7	5	*5
Kenya	18	*23	*24	*32	2	*2	*3	*3
Mozambique	267	*280	*263	*263	25	*40	*30	*35
Nigeria	...	...	...	...	[4]11	[4]17	*26	...
Nyasaland	29	...	...	...	2	3	2	*3
Tanganyika	67	84	62	*101	9	14	9	*15
Uganda	631	596	*652	*699	68	58	*69	*65
Union of South Africa	[4]11	*32	*30	*36	2	5	4	*6
Total	*2 940*	*3 450*	*3 220*	*3 420*	*680*	*780*	*650*	*680*
OCEANIA : Australia	2	2	4	3	—	—	1	1
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**26 200**	**32 300**	**31 500**	**30 300**	**5 870**	**7 120**	**7 390**	**7 010**

For notes, see page 26.

Pour les notes, voir page 26.

CORRIGENDUM

Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, Vol. IV, No. 4, April 1955, Table 7, Groundnuts, page 25 : World total (excl. U.S.S.R.) for 1953 production should read **10 800** instead of 9 900.

Table 4. - Flax fiber : Area and production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, and 1954[1]

Tableau 4. - Lin, filasse : Superficie et production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953 et 1954[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	1948-50	1952	1953	1954
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
EUROPE								
Austria[3]	2	1	1	1	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3
Belgium	27	32	32	32	20.7	26.8	24.7	30.3
Czechoslovakia	[2]26	...	...	...	[2]8.5	...	...	...
Finland	[2]5	...	...	...	2.9	...	...	...
France	37	59	45	47	25.4	37.1	28.9	34.2
Germany, Western	15	7	3	3	6.3	3.5	1.7	1.8
Greece	[4]3	2	2	3	[4]0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6
Hungary	[2]17	...	...	...	[2]2.0	...	...	...
Ireland, Rep. of[3]	6	4	2	4	3.4	3.6	2.2	...
Italy	19	19	18	18	5.1	3.4	3.6	2.9
Netherlands	20	34	27	30	24.1	41.8	30.5	...
Poland	[2]95	...	...	...	45.6	...	...	...
Romania	[2][4]15	...	...	...	[2][4]3.7	...	...	...
Spain	4	14	19	15	1.9	8.7	7.3	10.4
Sweden[3]	3	3	3	...	2.4	3.3	2.2	...
United Kingdom[3]	16	15	14	11	10.4	10.2	9.1	7.1
Yugoslavia[3]	12	9	9	8	3.8	2.0	3.6	2.7
Total	*340*	*380*	*360*	*360*	*180*	*230*	*200*	*210*
N. and S. AMERICA								
Canada[3]	3	3	1	1	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.2
Chile	6	8	7	...	0.6	0.9	0.6	...
Peru[3]	1	...	...	...	0.9	...	...	...
Total	*11*	*12*	*9*	*9*	*3*	*2*	*2*	*2*
ASIA								
Israel	—	—	1	—	—	0.1	0.3	—
Japan	21	18	17	17	6.0	5.7	5.1	5.5
Turkey	63	38	38	34	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4
Total	*100*	*80*	*70*	*70*	*13*	*13*	*12*	*12*
AFRICA and OCEANIA								
Australia[3]	4	3	6	3	2.5	2.1	4.6	2.5
Egypt	6	5	3	4	4.3	3 9	2.1	2.9
Total	*13*	*10*	*11*	*9*	*7*	*6*	*7*	*6*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**460**	**480**	**450**	**450**	**200**	**250**	**220**	**230**

NOTE : Unless otherwise specified, figures refer to area for both fiber and seed ; production refers to scutched fiber including tow.

[1]1954, preliminary figures. — [2]Area for flax fiber only. — [3]1948 and 1949. — [4]1950. — [5]1948.

NOTE : Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres se rapportent à toute la superficie cultivée pour la filasse et la graine ; les chiffres de production se rapportent à la filasse teillée, y compris l'étoupe.

[1]1954, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Superficie cultivée seulement pour la filasse. — [3]1948 et 1949. — [4]1950. — [5]1948.

Table 3. - Cotton (Lint) (concluded)

[1]1954, preliminary figures. — [2]Data are on calendar year basis — [3]Area planted. — [4]Including Manchuria. — [5]Data based on trade estimates as published by the International Cotton Advisory Committee are as follows :

Tableau 3. - Coton (Fibre) (fin)

[1]1954, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Les données se rapportent à l'ennée civile. — [3]Superficie ensemencées — [4]Y compris la Mandchourie. — [5]Les données basées sur les estimations du commerce publiées par le Comité consultatif international du coton sont les suivantes :

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	1948-50	1952	1953	1954
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
India	...	6 351	6 890	7 284	515	645	817	846
Pakistan	...	1 403	1 185	1 138	221	334	260	266

These figures are included in the above continental and world totals. — [6]Purchases by the Nigerian Cotton Marketing Board.

Ces chiffres sont compris dans les totaux continentaux et mondiaux du tableau ci-dessus. — [6]Achats du « Nigerian Cotton Marketing Board ».

Table 5. - Hemp fiber (*Cannabis sativa* and *Crotalaria juncea*) : Area and production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, and 1954[1]

Tableau 5. - Chanvre, filasse (*Cannabis sativa* et *Crotalaria juncea*) : Superficie et production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953 et 1954[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	1948-50	1952	1953	1954
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
EUROPE								
Austria[2]	—	1	1	—	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.3
Czechoslovakia	[3]5	...	...	...	[3]3.6	...	...	...
France	5	6	3	2	5.0	5.4	3.7	1.7
Germany, Western	1	3	1	1	0.6	2.7	1.4	1.1
Greece	—	1	1	—	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.2
Hungary	[3]16	...	...	...	[3]8.6	...	...	...
Italy	61	56	54	34	71.2	67.7	63.5	41.8
Poland	14	...	...	...	6.8	...	...	...
Romania	*[3]56	...	...	...	*[3]27.0	...	...	...
Spain	5	9	9	8	4.2	9.4	11.1	9.8
Sweden	2	2	1	...	1.2	0.6	0.8	...
Yugoslavia	85	46	44	57	52.8	18.7	34.2	42.2
Total	*260*	*250*	*240*	*230*	*190*	*170*	*180*	*170.0*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Chile	4	4	4	...	3.8	4.9	3.7	...
ASIA								
India[4]	297	...	...	...	149.0	...	...	...
Japan	3	4	4	4	2.2	3.2	2.7	3.0
Korea, South	[5]11	9	14	...	[5]9.8	5.9	6.2	...
Pakistan[4]	11	...	...	...	3.7	...	...	...
Syria	5	4	4	4	3.5	4.1	2.2	2.0
Turkey	13	11	14	14	9.7	11.0	11.0	12.1
Total	*380*	*350*	*360*	*360*	*190*	*170*	*170*	*170*
AFRICA								
French Morocco	1	—	—	...	0.6	0.2	0.3	...
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**650**	**610**	**610**	**600**	**390**	**350**	**360**	**350**

NOTE : Unless otherwise specified, figures refer to area for both fiber and seed. Production refers to scutched fiber including tow.

[1]1954, preliminary figures. — [2]Area for fiber only. — [3]1948. — [4]Sunn hemp ; area is for fiber, green manure, and fodder. — [5]1948 and 1950.

NOTE : Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres se rapportent à toute la superficie cultivée pour la filasse et la graine ; les chiffres de production se rapportent à la filasse teillée y compris l'étoupe.

[1]1954, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Superficie cultivée seulement pour la filasse. — [3]1948. — [4]Chanvre indien ; la superficie se rapporte à la culture pour la fibre, l'engrais vert et le fourrage. — [5]1948 et 1950.

Table 6. - Jute and allied fibers (kenaf and Congo jute) : Area and production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, and 1954[1]

Tableau 6. - Jute et fibres similaires (kenaf et chanvre du Congo) : Superficie et production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953 et 1954[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	1948-50	1952	1953	1954
	1000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
SOUTH AMERICA								
Brazil	...	13	20	18	12	15	21	20
ASIA								
Taiwan (Formosa)	12	16	7	...	9	20	5	...
India	461	735	484	515	511	836	568	572
Iran	...	...	...	...	*4	*4	*4	*4
Nepal[2]	...	...	...	...	*7	*7	*7	*7
Pakistan[3]	695	772	308	465	896	1 238	454	491
Total	*1 350*	*1 740*	*1 010*	*1 220*	*1 770*	*2 360*	*1 480*	*1 540*
AFRICA								
Belgian Congo	20	21	12	...	19	18	7	...
WORLD TOTAL	**1 380**	**1 780**	**1 040**	**1 260**	**1 800**	**2 400**	**1 510**	**1 580**

[1]1954, preliminary figures. — [2]Imports into India from Nepal. — [3]The following production data, provided by the Pakistan Jute Association, are included in the above continental and world totals (in thousand metric tons) : 1948-50, 1 170 ; 1952, 1 360 ; 1953, 760 ; 1954, 760.

[1]1954, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Importations de l'Inde en provenance du Népal. — [3]Les chiffres suivants, fournies par le « Pakistan Jute Association », sont compris dans les totaux continentaux et mondiaux du tableau ci-dessus (en milliers de tonnes métriques) : 1948-50, 1 170 ; 1952, 1 360 ; 1953, 760 ; 1954, 760.

Table 7. - Hard fibers : Production of principal types, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, and 1954[1]

Tableau 7. - Fibres dures : Production des principaux types, 1948-50, 1952, 1953 et 1954[1]

Country	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	Pays
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques				
	ABACA				
CENTRAL AMERICA					**AMÉRIQUE CENTRALE**
Costa Rica	4	5	5	3	Costa Rica
Guatemala	4	5	6	3	Guatemala
Honduras	2	1	2	1	Honduras
Panama	3	4	3	1	Panama
Total	*13*	*15*	*16*	*8*	*Total*
ASIA					**ASIE**
British North Borneo	1	1	...	...	Bornéo du Nord brit.
Indonesia[2]	*3	6	*3	*1	Indonésie[2]
Philippines[3]	87	123	120	110	Philippines[3]
Total	*91*	*130*	*123*	*112*	*Total*
AFRICA					**AFRIQUE**
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of Ethiopia	1	—	...	...	Ethiopie et Erytrée, Fed. d' Ethiopie
WORLD TOTAL	**105**	**145**	**140**	**120**	**TOTAL MONDIAL**
	AGAVES				
NORTH AMERICA					**AMÉRIQUE DU NORD**
Mexico[4]	117	100	91	101	Mexique[4]
CENTRAL AMERICA					**AMÉRIQUE CENTRALE**
Cuba	15	12	12	12	Cuba
El Salvador	*3	3	3	3	Salvador
Haiti	*30	*23	*23	*23	Haïti
Total	*48*	*38*	*38*	*38*	*Total*
SOUTH AMERICA					**AMÉRIQUE DU SUD**
Brazil	...	...	...	...	Brésil
Venezuela	*3	*9	*6	*6	Venezuela
Total	*40*	*60*	*40*	*45*	*Total*
ASIA					**ASIE**
Indonesia	[5]2	[5]24	[5]25	[5]29	Indonésie
Philippines	2	1	—	—	Philippines
Taiwan (Formosa)	2	1	1	...	Taïwan (Formose)
Total	*10*	*30*	*30*	*30*	*Total*
AFRICA					**AFRIQUE**
Angola	20	25	30	28	Angola
French Equatorial Africa	1	2	3	4	A.-E. F.
French West Africa	2	1	—	*1	A.-O. F.
Kenya	36	36	39	*36	Kenya
Madagascar and Comoro	5	8	*11	*11	Madagascar et Comores
Mozambique	18	*19	*22	*25	Mozambique
Tanganyika	124	165	171	181	Tanganyika
Uganda	1	1	...	...	Ouganda
Total	*210*	*260*	*280*	*290*	*Total*
WORLD TOTAL	**420**	**490**	**480**	**500**	**TOTAL MONDIAL**
	OTHER HARD FIBERS - AUTRES FIBRES DURES				
Mexico	*16	*10	*10	...	Mexique
Argentina	4	*5	*5	...	Argentine
Brazil	6	...	...	...	Brésil
Colombia	*12	...	...	...	Colombie
Japan	3	2	2	3	Japon
Mauritius	1	2	2	2	Ile Maurice
St. Helena	2	1	2	...	Ste-Hélène
New Zealand[7]	4	6	...	...	Nouvelle-Zélande[7]
WORLD TOTAL	**48**	**44**	**40**	...	**TOTAL MONDIAL**
TOTAL HARD FIBERS	**570**	**680**	**660**	**660**	**TOTAL, FIBRES DURES**

NOTE : Figures include line fiber and tow.

[1]1954, preliminary figures. — [2]Exports. — [3]Balings as reported by the Fiber Inspection Service, plus an allowance of 10 percent for unbaled fiber. — [4]Includes production of Mexican maguey and *istlé de lecheguilla* estimated on the basis of exports. — [5]Sisal and cantala. — [6]1950 — [7]12-month period beginning 1 April of year stated.

NOTE : Les données comprennent la fibre et l'étoupe.

[1]1954 chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Exportations. — [3]Quantités mises en balles, selon les déclarations du service d'inspection des fibres, majorées de 10 pour cent pour comprendre les fibres non emballées. — [4]Y compris la production de maguey et de *istlé de lecheguilla* du Mexique, estimée d'après les données d'exportation. — [5]Sisal et cantala. — [6]1950. — [7]Période de 12 mois commençant le 1er avril de l'année indiquée.

Table 8. - Rayon (staple fiber and filament yarn) : Production, 1938, 1952, 1953, and 1954[1]

Tableau 8. - Rayonne et fibrane : Production, 1938, 1952, 1953 et 1954[1]

Country — Pays	1938			1952			1953			1954		
	Staple fiber — Rayonne	Filament yarn — Fibrane	Total	Staple fiber — Rayonne	Filament yarn — Fibrane	Total	Staple fiber — Rayonne	Filament yarn — Fibrane	Total	Staple fiber — Rayonne	Filament yarn — Fibrane	Total
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques											
EUROPE												
Austria	—	1.0	1.0	30.1	1.2	31.3	28.2	1.4	29.6	36.9	—	36.9
Belgium	0.7	5.0	5.7	11.5	7.2	18.7	18.9	8.4	27.3	[2]19.3	[2]11.2	[2]30.5
Czechoslovakia	0.3	4.2	4.5	27.2	7.3	34.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	—	—	—	8.2	1.1	9.3	10.1	1.2	11.3	...	...	...
France	4.9	28.0	32.9	33.1	41.4	74.5	45.3	46.9	92.2	53.4	53.3	106.7
Germany [3]	154.2	65.4	219.6	194.7	61.4	256.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western	...	...	...	(99.5)	(45.2)	(144.7)	118.0	52.2	170.2	129.7	59.8	189.5
Greece	—	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.5	2.3	0.3	1.5	1.8	...	...	...
Hungary	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	75.7	46.0	121.7	36.4	40.5	76.9	53.0	53.2	106.2	61.7	63.2	124.9
Netherlands	—	9.3	9.3	10.4	21.5	31.9	11.6	25.4	37.0	[4]11.5	[4]29.2	[4]40.7
Norway	—	0.1	0.1	11.0	0.6	11.6	13.7	0.7	14.4	...	...	...
Poland	4.0	6.2	10.2	27.2	12.2	39.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	—	0.2	0.2	—	1.2	1.2	—	1.1	1.1	...	...	...
Romania	—	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.4	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	—	0.9	0.9	20.1	11.5	31.6	20.6	11.4	32.0	[5]26.8	[5]12.1	[5]38.9
Sweden	1.7	0.8	2.5	8.0	3.5	11.5	8.9	4.8	13.7	...	...	...
Switzerland	—	5.5	5.5	8.6	10.3	18.9	9.3	11.5	20.8	...	...	...
United Kingdom [6]	14.7	46.6	61.3	57.6	70.7	128.3	91.7	98.5	190.2	103.4	99.6	203.0
Total	256	220	476	485	295	780	567	352	919	617	380	997
U.S.S.R.	3.6	7.3	10.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA												
Canada	—	6.2	6.2	10.3	17.8	28.1	9.2	20.1	29.3	...	...	...
Cuba	—	—	—	3.4	4.8	8.2	3.4	5.4	8.8	...	...	...
Mexico	—	—	—	2.9	11.1	14.0	4.1	12.7	16.8	...	...	...
United States	13.5	116.8	130.3	139.2	376.0	515.2	140.6	402.3	542.9	171.9	320.6	492.5
Total	14	123	137	156	410	566	157	440	597	186	356	542
SOUTH AMERICA												
Argentina	—	1.1	1.2	0.3	8.2	8.5	0.4	7.6	8.0	...	...	...
Brazil	0.2	5.1	5.3	3.3	19.3	22.6	3.4	20.2	23.6	...	...	...
Chile	—	—	—	0.9	2.0	2.9	1.4	2.9	4.3	...	...	...
Colombia	—	—	—	0.6	3.1	3.7	1.6	4.0	5.6	...	...	...
Peru	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.5	—	0.9	0.9	...	...	...
Uruguay	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.9	—	0.9	0.9	...	...	...
Total	—	6	6	5	34	39	7	36	43	...	...	...
ASIA												
India	—	—	—	—	3.6	3.6	—	4.3	4.3	...	...	...
Japan	148.4	97.0	245.4	118.9	64.5	183.4	162.2	74.1	236.3	203.2	83.8	287.0
Turkey	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.4	—	0.4	0.4	...	...	...
Total	149	97	246	119	68	187	162	79	241	203	88	291
AFRICA												
Egypt	—	—	—	1.7	2.3	4.0	2.6	2.5	5.1	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	422	454	876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excl. U.S.S.R.	418	447	865	767	809	1 576	896	909	1 805	1 016	863	1 878

SOURCES : *Textile Organon* ; Textile Economics Bureau, New York ; and *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, Statistical Office of the United Nations.

[1]1954, preliminary figures. — [2]Estimated on the basis of 9 months. — [3]Output of Eastern Germany for 1952 estimated. — [4]Estimated on the basis of 11 months. — [5]Estimated on the basis of 10 months. — [6]Includes other synthetic fibers.

SOURCES : *Textile Organon* ; Textile Economics Bureau, New York ; et *Bulletin mensuel de statistique*, Bureau de statistique des Nations Unies.

[1]1954, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Estimé sur la base des données pour 9 mois. — [3]La production de l'Allemagne orientale pour 1952 est évaluée. — [4]Estimé sur la base des données pour 11 mois. — [5]Estimé sur la base des données pour 10 mois. — [6]Y compris d'autres fibres synthétiques.

Table 9. - Wool : Production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, and 1954[1]

Tableau 9. - Laine : Production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953 et 1954[1]

Country	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	Pays
	Thousand metric tons, clean basis				
EUROPE					**EUROPE**
Albania	*1	*1	*1	...	Albanie
Bulgaria	*7	*8	*8	...	Bulgarie
Czechoslovakia	*1	*1	*1	...	Tchécoslovaquie
Finland	1	1	1	*1	Finlande
France	7	9	10	10	France
Germany	5	5	5	...	Allemagne
Eastern	*(1)	*(1)	*(2)	...	Orientale
Western	(4)	(3)	(3)	*(2)	Occidentale
Greece	4	5	5	*6	Grèce
Hungary	*1	*2	*2	...	Hongrie
Iceland	1	1	1	...	Islande
Ireland, Rep. of	4	5	5	*5	Irlande, Rép. d'
Italy	8	8	8	8	Italie
Netherlands	1	1	1	...	Pays-Bas
Norway	2	2	2	*2	Norvège
Poland	*2	*2	*2	...	Pologne
Portugal	15	4	5	*5	Portugal
Romania	*8	*10	*10	...	Roumanie
Spain	*25	*25	*26	*26	Espagne
United Kingdom	26	31	31	32	Royaume-Uni
Yugoslavia	9	9	9	*9	Yougoslavie
Total	*120*	*130*	*135*	*135*	*Total*
N. and. CENT. AMERICA					**AMÉRIQUE DU N. et CENT.**
Canada	2	2	2	2	Canada
Mexico	*2	*2	*2	*2	Mexique
United States	57	58	60	61	Etats-Unis
Total	*60*	*60*	*65*	*65*	*Total*
SOUTH AMERICA					**AMÉRIQUE DU SUD**
Argentina	95	97	*92	*95	Argentine
Bolivia	*3	*3	*3	*3	Bolivie
Brazil	12	13	15	...	Brésil
Chile	*12	*12	*12	*9	Chili
Colombia	*1	...	...	...	Colombie
Falkland Islands	1	1	1	*1	Iles Falkland
Peru	4	4	4	*4	Pérou
Uruguay	47	54	58	59	Uruguay
Total	*175*	*185*	*185*	*185*	*Total*
ASIA					**ASIE**
Afghanistan	*3	*3	*3	*3	Afghanistan
China	*22	*20	*20	*20	Chine
India	*18	*18	*18	*18	Inde
Iran	*7	*9	*9	*10	Iran
Iraq	*7	*8	*8	*8	Irak
Japan	1	1	1	*1	Japon
Lebanon	...	1	...	...	Liban
Nepal	*1	*1	*1	*1	Népal
Pakistan	7	7	7	7	Pakistan
Syria	*3	4	4	*5	Syrie
Turkey	18	19	*20	*21	Turquie
Total	*90*	*90*	*90*	*95*	*Total*
AFRICA					**AFRIQUE**
Algeria	2	3	4	...	Algérie
Basutoland	3	2	2	...	Basutoland
Egypt	*2	*2	*2	*2	Egypte
French Morocco	4	6	6	...	Maroc français
French West Africa	—	1	1	...	A.-O. F.
Libya	1	1	1	1	Libye
South West Africa	2	4	4	...	Sud-Ouest africain
Tunisia	1	1	1	...	Tunisie
Union of South Africa	47	57	61	*63	Union Sud-Africaine
Total	*65*	*80*	*85*	*85*	*Total*
OCEANIA					**OCÉANIE**
Australia	282	334	316	323	Australie
New Zealand	116	128	132	135	Nouvelle-Zélande
Total	*398*	*462*	*448*	*458*	*Total*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**910**	**1 010**	**1 010**	**1 020**	**TOTAL MONDIAL (sans l'U.R.S.S.)**

[1]1954, preliminary figures. — [2]1950.

[1]1954, données préliminaires. — [2]1950.

Table 10. - Sheep numbers

Tableau 10. - Espèce ovine, nombre

Country — Pays	Date of estimate	Oct. - Sept. 1947/48-1949/50	1950/51	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54
		Thousand head – Milliers de têtes				
EUROPE						
Austria	XII	434	362	332	319	297
Belgium	15 – V	165	163	[1]124	[1]114	[1]110
Czechoslovakia	1 – I	442	...	...	...	...
Denmark	VII	68	56	48	39	33
Finland	VI	[2]1 304	1 096	1 126	998	908
France	1 – X	7 466	7 510	7 585	7 675	7 826
Saar	XII	13	8	8	9	9
Germany	XII	3 060	2 729	2 904	2 974	2 904
Eastern	XII	(770)	(1 085)	(1 236)	(1 428)	(1 550)
Western	XII	(2 288)	(1 642)	(1 666)	(1 544)	(1 352)
Berlin	XII	([2]2)	...	...	...	[4](2)
Greece	31 – XII	6 828	6 935	7 348	7 784	8 376
Hungary	...	[5]579	...	...	...	...
Iceland	XII	434	416	411	443	...
Ireland, Rep. of	1 – VI	2 212	2 616	2 857	2 930	3 113
Italy	I	10 264	10 141	10 002	9 891	...
Luxembourg	V	4	4	4	3	3
Malta	XX	24	20	22	20	...
Netherlands	V	426	360	383	464	408
Norway[3]	20 – VI	1 726	1 929	1 987	1 985	1 952
Poland	...	[2]1 514	[2]2 194	...	3 330	...
Spain	IV	[5]25 488	...	...	[5]17 233	[5]20 000
Sweden	1 – VI	313	261	256	241	234
Switzerland	21 – IV	182	191	190	185	195
United Kingdom	VI	19 362	19 984	21 655	22 455	22 873
Yugoslavia	I	10 554	10 273	10 518	11 404	12 116
Total		*114 000*	*116 000*	*119 000*	*123 000*	*128 000*
U.S.S.R.	I	...	*82 200	*89 200	*91 200	[10]*112 700
N. and CENT. AMERICA						
Canada[6]	1 – XII	1 393	1 268	1 034	1 123	1 179
Cuba	...	...	154	194	...	...
Dominican Republic	VI	27	26	25	20	...
El Salvador	X	[5]5	4	...	[11]4	...
Greenland	XI	[2]16	14	14	16	19
Guatemala	IV-V	[2]715	...	889	813	...
Honduras	VIII	9	5	[12]7	...	...
Martinique	...	[2]20	24	25	25	26
Mexico	XII	[2]4 931	*5 100	...	*5 000	...
United States[6]	1 – I	32 408	30 635	32 088	31 861	31 218
Total		*40 000*	*38 000*	*40 000*	*39 000*	*39 000*
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	XI	...	...	...	54 684	*55 500
Bolivia	...	[2]4 622	...	...	...	*6 464
Brazil	31 – XII	14 000	14 251	15 891	16 264	16 800
British Guiana	...	[2]48	37	[11, 13]43	[11, 13]41	...
Chile	...	6 456	...	*7 200	*6 500	...
Colombia	XII	1 094	1 339	[14]1 350	[14]1 341	[14]1 118
Ecuador	VIII	[2]1 800	...	1 559	...	[7]422
Falkland Islands	...	611	597	584	594	...
Paraguay	...	204	206	217	218	...
Peru	XII	17 851	17 752	16 268	15 904	16 190
Uruguay	V	[2]22 323	23 409	24 955	5 677	26 578
Venezuela	XI	...	101	[14]106	...	...
Total		*121 000*	*125 000*	*128 000*	*128 000*	*131 000*
ASIA						
Aden Protectorate	...	[2]145	200	...	200	200
Associated States of Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam : Viet-Nam[16]	IX	[2]1	[14]2	2	2	2
Burma[17]	III	23	27	[15]27	[15]30	...
Ceylon	I–V	[2]55	73	84	104	94
China (22 provinces)	...	[2]10 450	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	X	[2]287	287	295	311	351
India	...	[2]35 831	38 829	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	1 908	*2 045	2 230	...	...
Iran	...	[2]12 950	18 000	...	...	...
Iraq	...	...	...	10 000	...	...
Israel	XII	*30	62	69	74	78
Japan[6]	I-II	[2]309	449	577	693	733
Jordan	IV	224	266	274	223	...
Korea, South	XII	2	1	1	1	1
Lebanon	...	22	...	25	...	...
Pakistan	...	*6 385	*6 505	6 570	...	...
Philippines	I	28	21	22	21	22
Saudi Arabia	...	...	3 572	...	...	...
Syria	31 – XII	2 954	2 930	3 085	3 560	3 746
Turkey	31 – XII	24 498	23 083	24 833	26 534	...
Total		*127 000*	*136 000*	*139 000*	*142 000*	*143 000*

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 10. - Sheep numbers (concluded) **Tableau 10. - Espèce ovine, nombre (fin)**

Country — Pays	Date of estimate	Oct. - Sept. 1947/48-1949/50	1950/51	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54
		Thousand head – Milliers de têtes				
AFRICA						
Algeria	XI	3 363	4 541	5 321	6 028	6 014
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	...	5 567	5 600	6 000	...	...
Angola	XII	140	123	...	120	129
Basutoland	II	[1][9]1 558	1 564	...	1 303	...
Bechuanaland	...	210	198	216	228	...
Belgian Congo	31-XII	*303	486	547	530	553
British Somaliland	...	[2]3 000	...	1 800	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	1 254	...	1 216
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of						
Eritrea	...	870	850	950	900	950
Ethiopia	...	...	...	[10]6 000	...	...
French Cameroons	...	437	600	[7]400	[7]440	...
French Equatorial Africa[11]	1-I	*840	*890	*970	...	...
French Morocco [11]	1-III	9 333	10 960	13 923	13 556	...
French Somaliland	...	[3]100	[11]100	[11]100	[11]100	78
French Togoland	X-XII	[3]180	274	244	246	258
French West Africa	...	*10 960	*11 280	*11 700	*11 700	...
Gold Coast and Br. Togoland	...	[12]376	489	464	464	...
Kenya	XII	*2 756	*2 855	*2 858	*2 866	...
Libya	...	[4]718	...	1 434	...	...
Madagascar	V	229	264	354	397	...
Mozambique	31-XII	66	74	82	76	75
Nigeria and Br. Cameroons	...	2 257	...	...	...	...
Northern Rhodesia	XII	75	*110	*89	*87	*61
Nyasaland	VIII-XI	45	...	50	49	53
Ruanda-Urundi	XII	[3]415	430	385	400	391
Sierra Leone	...	11	10	10	10	10
Somalia	...	2 000	2 000	...	...	...
Southern Rhodesia	31-XII	301	306	317	337	274
South West Africa	...	2 712	2 800	3 500	3 500	3 200
Spanish Morocco	VI	611	559	667	661	...
Swaziland	IX	25	27	32	35	32
Tanganyika	...	2 304	2 339	2 515	3 066	2 990
Tunisia	...	1 957	3 060	3 420	2 872	3 352
Uganda	I	1 091	1 036	1 036	1 051	...
Union of South Africa	31-VIII	31 960	34 823	35 480	35 992	...
Total		*109 000*	*116 000*	*123 000*	*124 000*	*125 000*
OCEANIA						
Australia	31-III	108 061	115 596	117 646	123 072	126 890
Hawaii[5]	VIII	14	14	14	14	14
New Zealand	30-VI	32 276	34 786	35 384	36 193	37 275
Total		*140 000*	*150 000*	*153 000*	*159 000*	*165 000*
WORLD TOTAL		***726 000**	**763 000**	**791 000**	**806 000**	**844 000**
Excl. U.S.S.R.		**651 000**	**681 000**	**702 000**	**715 000**	**731 000**

[1]January. — [2]1947/48-1948/49. — [3]1948/49-1949/50. — [4]West Berlin. — [5]1947/48. — [6]On farms. — [7]December. — [8]1947/48-1949/50. — [9]Animals over 1 year old. — [10]October. — [11]August. — [12]March. — [13]Excluding animals on sugar plantations. — [14]Month unspecified. — [15]Excluding the "Intendencias y Comisarías." — [16]Postwar figures relate to zones south of the 17th parallel. — [17]Excluding Putao, Chin Hills, the Shan States, and Karenni. — [18]June. — [19]1948/49. — [20]Standing estimate. — [21]Animals registered for taxation. — [22]1949/50.

[1]Janvier. — [2]1947/48-1948/49. — [3]1948/49-1949/50. — [4]Berlin occidental. — [5]1947/48. — [6]Dans les petites exploitations. — [7]Décembre. — [8]1947/48-1949/50. — [9]Animaux ayant plus d'un an. — [10]Octobre. — [11]Août. — [12]Mars. — [13]Non compris les animaux dans les plantations de canne à sucre. — [14]Mois non spécifié. — [15]Non compris les « Intendencias » et « Comisarías ». — [16]Les chiffres d'après-guerre se rapportent aux zones au sud du 17e parallèle. — [17]A l'exclusion de Putao, de Chin Hills, des Etats Chans et de Karenni. — [18]Juin. — [19]1948/49. — [20]Estimation permanente. — [21]Animaux soumis à l'impôt. — [22]1949/50.

Table 11. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent): Reported destination of exports from major exporting countries

Tableau 11. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment): Destinations déclarées des exportations des principaux pays exportateurs

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953		1954		1954	1955
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	VII-XII	I-VI	VII-XII	I	I
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques									
EXPORTING COUNTRIES										
Argentina	2 450	68	2 512	2 901	791	1 721	1 235	1 666	179	352
Australia	3 490	2 263	2 730	2 069	1 633	1 097	850	1 219	143	192
Canada[1]	7 871	10 589	9 205	6 851	4 688	4 517	3 083	3 768	484	473
United States[2]	12 862	11 166	7 405	6 246	4 429	2 976	2 941	3 305	332	666
TOTAL[3]	**26 673**	**24 086**	**21 852**	**18 067**	**11 541**	**10 311**	**8 109**	**9 958**	**1 138**	**1 683**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES										
EUROPE										
Austria	313	268	252	98	162	90	2	96	—	6
Belgium	1 025	925	582	674	245	337	238	436	37	63
Denmark	63	81	59	90	39	20	36	54	1	7
Finland	38	42	—	20	—	—	4	16	—	6
France	201	531	19	3	—	19	3	—	—	—
Germany, Western	2 599	1 781	1 539	2 151	946	593	1 016	1 135	182	131
Greece	619	364	151	231	150	1	131	100	2	35
Iceland	4	9	8	6	5	3	5	1	1	—
Ireland, Rep. of	317	280	210	87	142	68	12	75	—	16
Italy	1 656	1 093	965	128	725	240	4	124	2	78
Malta	74	71	52	50	21	31	30	20	9	8
Netherlands	952	847	712	823	338	374	330	493	64	35
Norway	307	254	222	226	146	76	95	131	20	26
Poland	—	—	—	61	—	—	51	10	—	38
Portugal	152	118	91	48	51	40	8	40	4	—
Spain	164	73	375	441	54	321	380	61	71	—
Sweden	195	154	21	—	5	16	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	386	333	304	312	131	173	177	135	37	35
Trieste	55	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	4 823	4 487	4 504	3 688	2 420	2 084	1 234	2 454	202	367
Yugoslavia	107	399	551	828	441	110	295	533	—	162
Others	20	18	35	55	23	12	[4]13	[4]42	—	16
Total	*14 070*	*12 146*	*10 652*	*10 020*	*6 044*	*4 608*	*4 066*	*5 956*	*632*	*1 023*
N. and CENT. AMERICA										
British West Indies	191	230	182	223	88	94	102	121	18	14
Cuba	215	213	192	200	117	75	102	98	18	16
Mexico	382	474	244	71	135	109	71	—	14	—
United States[2]	823	752	196	140	138	58	99	41	11	5
Others	260	267	271	256	131	140	141	115	24	23
Total	*1 871*	*1 936*	*1 085*	*890*	*609*	*476*	*515*	*375*	*85*	*58*
SOUTH AMERICA										
Bolivia	57	86	94	97	37	57	52	45	10	3
Brazil	1 304	1 239	1 460	1 113	581	879	453	660	56	61
Chile	241	200	91	248	2	89	63	185	4	24
Colombia	58	50	49	87	17	32	33	54	3	6
Paraguay	53	46	44	50	18	26	24	26	2	1
Peru	204	252	264	219	122	142	93	126	14	10
Venezuela	177	169	190	200	100	90	105	95	20	21
Others	91	[5]304	93	108	42	51	55	53	6	6
Total	*2 185*	*2 346*	*2 285*	*2 122*	*919*	*1 366*	*878*	*1 244*	*115*	*132*

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 11. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent): **Reported destination of exports from major exporting countries (concluded)**

Tableau 11. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment): **Destinations déclarées des exportations des principaux pays exportateurs (fin)**

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953		1954		1954	1955
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	VII-XII	I-VI	VII-XII	I	I
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques									
IMPORTING COUNTRIES										
ASIA										
Burma	4	30	26	33	7	19	14	19	2	3
Ceylon	311	276	368	236	237	131	170	66	24	17
China	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	—
Hong Kong	59	66	50	61	24	26	32	29	9	5
India	3 322	2 251	1 578	345	1 207	371	72	273	4	39
Indonesia	188	198	180	147	76	104	88	59	19	12
Iraq and Iran	16	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	1 649	1 640	1 867	2 088	583	1 284	1 259	829	114	145
Korea	34	89	166	103	100	66	57	46	—	—
Malaya and Singapore	226	192	199	209	92	107	91	118	11	33
Pakistan	—	191	1 136	37	487	649	29	8	6	—
Philippines	246	252	247	251	122	125	115	136	20	18
Syria and Lebanon	225	142	105	32	84	21	15	17	1	9
Others	432	478	533	623	265	268	237	386	34	92
Total	6 712	5 814	6 455	4 177	3 284	3 171	2 179	1 998	244	373
AFRICA										
Egypt	872	745	471	53	209	262	27	26	3	—
French Africa	219	208	21	9	12	9	2	7	—	—
Mauritius	35	32	32	27	13	19	17	10	—	—
Portuguese Africa	28	31	31	28	17	14	14	14	1	2
Southern Rhodesia	50	34	55	34	27	28	20	14	—	14
Union of South Africa	154	215	250	117	131	119	98	19	10	23
Others	114	185	215	301	125	90	165	136	11	18
Total	1 472	1 450	1 075	569	534	541	343	226	25	57
OCEANIA										
New Zealand	157	241	200	219	94	106	105	114	33	23
Others	16	18	28	33	12	16	20	13	4	—
Total	173	259	228	252	106	122	125	127	37	23
UNSPECIFIED	190	135	72	37	45	27	5	32	—	17
TOTAL	**26 673**	**24 086**	**21 852**	**18 067**	**11 541**	**10 311**	**8 109**	**9 958**	**1 138**	**1 683**

NOTE: The following extraction rates have been used in converting flour to wheat equivalent: Argentina and Australia, 70%; Canada, 72.6 %; United States, 71.5 %.

[1]Until 1954, overseas clearances according to the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada; thereafter, official export data. — [2]Figures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs and exclude shipments to territories and possessions as well as exports of flour made from Canadian wheat imported for milling in bond. — [3]Represents approximately 90% of world exports. — [4]Argentina exported to Hungary 9,000 and 8,000 metric tons in April and July, respectively, and to Czechoslovakia, 2,000 and 14,000 metric tons in October and November, respectively. — [5]Figures exclude Canadian wheat imported in bond. — [6]Argentine imports from the United States were 208 thousand metric tons during July-December 1952.

NOTE: Les taux de blutage suivants ont été utilisés pour convertir la farine en équivalent de blé: Argentine et Australie, 70 %; Canada, 72,6 %; Etats-Unis, 71,5 %.

[1]Jusqu'en 1954, déclarations en douane d'après le « Board of Grain Commissioners » du Canada; ensuite, données officielles d'exportation. — [2]Les chiffres comprennent les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais ne comprennent pas les expéditions à destination des possessions et territoires américains, ni les expéditions de farine obtenue du blé canadien importé et moulu en franchise. — [3]Représente environ 90 % des exportations mondiales. — [4]L'Argentine a exporté à la Hongrie 9.000 et 8.000 tonnes métriques en avril et juillet, respectivement, et à la Tchécoslovaquie, 2.000 et 14.000 tonnes métriques en octobre et novembre, respectivement. — [5]Les chiffres ne comprennent pas le blé canadien importé en franchise. — [6]Les importations de l'Argentine en provenance des Etats-Unis étaient de 208 mille tonnes métriques pendant la période juillet-décembre 1952.

Table 12. - Rice (milled rice equivalent) : Reported destination of exports from major exporting countries

Tableau 12. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné) : Destinations déclarées des exportations des principaux pays exportateurs

Country — Pays	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953		1954		1954	1955
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	VII-XII	I-VI	VII-XII	I	I
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques										
EXPORTING COUNTRIES											
Associated States of Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam	115	333	230	197	[1]279	114	83	177	[1]102	41	...
Australia	35	28	22	34	29	13	21	12	17	4	2
Brazil	95	165	172	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	...
British Guiana	30	31	28	40	31	19	21	18	13	2	3
Burma	1 198	1 268	1 261	970	1 460	610	360	752	708	70	149
Ecuador	62	7	57	33	6	—	33	6	—	—	...
Egypt	178	313	16	1	46	—	1	11	35	—	12
Italy	230	232	275	243	167	152	91	96	71	17	9
Mexico	28	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Pakistan	—	206	14	88	...	71	17	...	...	...	...
Thailand	1 508	1 612	1 413	1 342	1 009	732	610	487	522	64	45
United States[2]	492	491	791	696	554	287	409	357	197	86	19
Others[3]	20	168	198	275	217	142	133	111	106	11	...
TOTAL[4]	**3 991**	**4 855**	**4 479**	**3 922**	**3 798**	**2 143**	**1 779**	**2 027**	**1 771**	**295**	**239**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES											
EUROPE, *Total*	*542*	*405*	*267*	*220*	*269*	*122*	*98*	*118*	*151*	*20*	14
N. and CENT. AMERICA											
British West Indies	40	35	40	45	34	22	23	21	13	2	3
Canada	31	24	27	30	28	15	15	13	15	2	6
Cuba	307	252	217	250	185	81	169	67	118	19	10
Others	11	8	39	6	8	3	3	2	6	—	—
Total	*389*	*319*	*323*	*331*	*255*	*121*	*210*	*103*	*152*	*23*	*19*
SOUTH AMERICA, *Total*	*70*	*120*	*38*	*50*	*30*	*2*	*48*	*13*	*17*	*2*	*2*
ASIA											
British Borneo	28	38	35	26	36	17	9	15	21	—	2
Ceylon	452	413	358	410	380	185	225	233	147	24	—
China	85	20	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong	164	209	208	304	122	178	126	37	85	4	12
India	336	783	704	221	560	201	20	113	447	—	—
Indonesia	333	500	630	330	249	239	91	185	64	48	3
Japan	614	784	856	1 003	1 006	499	504	847	159	127	—
Jordan	10	3	1	—	6	—	—	3	3	—	—
Malaya and Singapore	496	511	529	538	301	280	258	126	175	24	22
Philippines	7	111	63	—	16	—	—	1	15	—	—
Portuguese India	19	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syria and Lebanon	22	15	11	7	26	5	2	13	13	2	6
Korea, and Ryukyu	30	116	158	250	41	175	75	41	—	—	—
Others	123	194	87	67	205	40	27	51	[5]154	4	[5]150
Total	*2 719*	*3 703*	*3 662*	*3 156*	*2 948*	*1 819*	*1 337*	*1 665*	*1 283*	*233*	*195*
AFRICA											
French territories	93	135	61	63	78	29	34	48	30	4	...
Liberia	—	3	3	2	7	2	—	3	4	—	1
Mauritius	30	21	24	48	30	28	20	7	23	—	...
Union of South Africa	2	—	22	5	1	2	3	—	1	—	...
Total	*125*	*159*	*110*	*118*	*116*	*61*	*57*	*58*	*58*	*4*	*1*
UNSPECIFIED	146	149	79	47	180	18	29	70	110	13	118
TOTAL	**3 991**	**4 855**	**4 479**	**3 922**	**3 798**	**2 143**	**1 779**	**2 027**	**1 771**	**295**	**239**

NOTE : Paddy is expressed in terms of milled rice at the conventional rate of 65%.

[1]Excluding exports during November and December, for which figures are not yet available. — [2]Figures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs and exclude shipments to territories and possessions. — [3]Incomplete, representing mainly estimates of China's export (excluding Formosa). — [4]Represents about 98% of exports of domestic rice from surplus-producing countries for 1950 and 1951 and 92 % for 1952 and 1953. — [5]118 and 149 thousand metric tons are Burma's exports for December 1954 and January 1955 respectively for which no details as regards countries of destination are available.

NOTE : Paddy exprimé en équivalent de riz usiné au taux de conversion conventionnel de 65%.

[1]Non compris les exportations pour novembre et décembre dont le chiffre n'est pas encore disponible. — [2]Y compris les expéditions au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains. — [3]Données incomplètes, représentant surtout des estimations des exportations de la Chine (non compris Formose). — [4]Représente environ 98 % des exportations de riz indigène des pays à production excédentaire pour 1950 et 1951 et 92% pour 1952 et 1953. — [5]De ces chiffres, 118 et 149 mille tonnes métriques représentent les exportations de la Birmanie en décemcre 1954 et janvier 1955 respectivement, pour lesquelles on ne dispose pas de renseignements quant aux pays destinataires.

Table 13. - Potatoes : Trade, prewar, 1948-50, 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954

Tableau 13. - Pommes de terre: Commerce, avant-guerre, 1948-50, 1951, 1952, 1953 et 1954

Country — Pays	Exports - Exportations					
	1934-38	1948-50	1951	1952	1953	1954[1]
	Thousand metric tons					
EUROPE						
Belgium-Luxembourg	50	70	79	30	57	63
Denmark	25	140	79	122	193	65
France	74	188	179	157	150	186
Germany [2]	22	*35	132	30	69	54
Hungary	58	*4	—	—	—	...
Ireland, Rep. of	33	42	58	29	44	24
Italy	115	87	132	116	125	206
Netherlands	315	675	352	522	484	361
Poland	37	...	—	*3	*5	...
Portugal	8	6	7	8	10	8
Spain [3]	[4]77	11	24	103	63	(*)88
Canary Islands	[5]13	7	15	16		
United Kingdom	46	73	95	62	98	[6]60
Jersey	67	31	40	40	45	...
Total	*960*	*1 460*	*1 220*	*1 290*	*1 420*	*1 250*
U.S.S.R.	23	—	—	—	—	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA						
Canada	60	252	176	81	149	117
United States	44	262	126	158	136	153
Total	*110*	*510*	*300*	*240*	*290*	*270*
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	16	6	—	1	2	(8)14
Chile	5	—	—	—	—	—
Total	*23*	*7*	—	*8*	*2*	*20*
ASIA						
Burma	[5]32	3	4	2	3	(9)—
Cyprus	14	25	51	44	44	...
Hong Kong	3	6	9	7	15	10
Japan	40	5	22	27	30	27
Syria and Lebanon [7]	5	[5]13	4	7	12	18
Total	*105*	*60*	*110*	*110*	*130*	...
AFRICA						
Algeria	63	78	134	99	96	95
Egypt	2	13	6	11	6	(7)25
French Morocco	8	16	26	13	13	20
Union of South Africa	5	16	22	17	13	...
Total	*90*	*130*	*200*	*150*	*140*	*180*
OCEANIA						
Australia	2	24	6	38	11	...
New Zealand	7	4	3	1	1	2
Total	*9*	*28*	*9*	*39*	*12*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**1 300**	**2 200**	**1 800**	**1 800**	**2 000**	**(1 900)**

Country — Pays	Imports - Importations					
	1934-38	1948-50	1951	1952	1953	1954[1]
	Milliers de tonnes métriques					
EUROPE						
Austria	19	38	12	28	11	23
Belgium-Luxembourg	90	113	108	112	118	132
France	140	238	221	208	348	241
Germany [2]	102	*300	51	135	94	164
Greece	3	16	21	9	2	10
Italy	69	57	109	93	138	118
Portugal	16	72	51	17	36	26
Spain [3]	[4]23	157	148	17	45	53
Canary Islands	[5]7	14	27	*25		
Switzerland	42	58	39	41	77	52
United Kingdom	209	176	191	150	123	184
Total	*750*	*1 300*	*1 040*	*890*	*1 030*	*1 050*
N. and CENT. AMERICA						
British West Indies	7	*12	*12	*15	*15	...
Canada	6	23	32	100	62	93
Cuba	33	45	49	47	...	...
United States	27	203	123	88	77	66
Total	*90*	*310*	*240*	*280*	*230*	*250*
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	86	46	34	15	26	(8)—
Brazil	3	39	23	—	12	—
British Guiana	4	6	6	7	7	...
Uruguay	25	36	25	67	61	(10)27
Venezuela	6	34	43	42	38	43
Total	*127*	*170*	*150*	*150*	*150*	*100*
ASIA						
Associated States of Cambodia, Laos, and Viet-Nam	5	11	16	21	18	...
Ceylon	12	26	34	43	36	41
India	[5]34	12	—	—	—	...
Israel (Palestine)	16	[10]24	40	19	16	(9)5
Malaya-Singapore	15	25	28	36	30	(10)24
Philippines	11	11	9	4	4	...
Total	*110*	*140*	*170*	*180*	*170*	...
AFRICA						
Algeria	52	66	69	57	89	86
Egypt	21	27	31	24	27	(7)6
French Morocco	16	25	21	22	37	31
Mozambique	3	4	5	4	4	(3)1
Tunisia	13	17	16	15	18	28
Total	*140*	*180*	*190*	*170*	*230*	*210*
OCEANIA, *Total*	2	5	9	36	11	...
WORLD TOTAL	**1 200**	**2 100**	**1 800**	**1 700**	**1 800**	**1 800**

NOTE : Continental and world totals represent estimates of total trade in potatoes.

[1]Numbers in brackets preceding data indicate number of months covered, beginning with January. — [2]Postwar years, Western Germany. — [3]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla. — [4]Average of 2 years. — [5]1934. — [6]Seed only. — [7]From 1 April 1950, Lebanon only. — [8]1950. — [9]1937 and 1938; includes Pakistan. — [10]1949 and 1950.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux et mondiaux représentent des estimations du commerce mondial de pommes de terre.

[1]Les chiffres entre parenthèses, précédant les données, représentent le nombre de mois, commençant avec janvier, pour lesquels on dispose de renseignements. — [2]Années d'après-guerre, Allemagne occidentale. — [3]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [4]Moyenne de 2 années. — [5]1934. — [6]Pommes de terre de semence seulement. — [7]A partir du 1er avril 1950, Liban seulement. — [8]1950. — [9]1937 et 1938 ; y compris le Pakistan. — [10]1949 et 1950.

Table 14. - Edible dry beans: Trade, prewar, 1948-50, 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954

Country — Pays	Exports - Exportations					
	1934–38	1948–50	1951	1952	1953	1954[1]
	Thousand metric tons					
EUROPE						
Austria	0.1	1.5	—	—	—	2.2
Belgium-Luxembourg[2]	12.1	1.0	2.0	0.8	0.9	0.9
France	5.9	4.5	4.3	2.7	4.6	5.1
Netherlands	4.2	6.6	10.4	11.5	10.1	6.5
Yugoslavia	29.9	5.0	—	0.9	—	(6)—
Total	*160*	*50*	*30*	*40*	*30*	*30*
N. and CENT. AMERICA						
Canada	3.6	7.1	0.7	7.1	23.5	6.8
United States	3.1	84.0	125 9	175 3	130 1	92.3
Total	*10*	*100*	*130*	*190*	*160*	*100*
SOUTH AMERICA						
Brazil[3]	0.4	17.4	5.9	0 5	—	—
Chile	32.3	37.5	16 3	30.4	26.4	30.9
Total	*30*	*70*	*20*	*30*	*30*	*35*
ASIA						
Associated States of Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam	1.6	9.5	3.4	2 3	1.9	[4]4.2
Burma	[3]39 6	23.4	[4]57.1	[4]69.3	102 5	(9)38.7
China	197.9	[5]12.2	*20 0	*30 0	*55 0	...
Hong Kong	6 9	12.3	[4]48.3	[4]69.3	[4]67 9	[4]27.0
Iran	[5]0.6	[5]0.1	3.6	—	12 5	...
Japan	24.3	0.7	0.1	—	—	0.7
Turkey	3.1	17.7	6.8	4.7	3 7	(10)2.2
Total	*320*	*110*	*200*	*210*	*260*	*180*
AFRICA						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	3.0	8.4	9.1	7.4	11 0	6.6
Angola	4.9	36.1	21.3	17.0	20 2	15.9
Kenya	} 2.1	{[6,7]2.9	[5]2 0	7.8	2.5	(11)[4]0.5
Uganda		{[6,7]1.4	[5]2 2	2.3	3.0	(11)[4]2.8
Madagascar	19.1	2.2	2.9	2.1	2.1	2.2
Tanganyika	[5]0.4	[5]5.2	[7]7.9	[5]21.6	[5]8.7	(11)[4]9.1
Total	*35*	*80*	*70*	*90*	*95*	*80*
OCEANIA						
Australia	0.1	1.1	[5]1.8	0.7	0.1	...
WORLD TOTAL	**560**	**410**	**450**	**560**	**570**	**430**

NOTE : Continental and world totals represent estimates of total trade in edible dry beans.

[1]Numbers in brackets preceding data indicate number of months covered, beginning with January. — [2]Includes broad beans. — [3]Average of 2 years. — [4]Includes all kinds of pulses. — [5]1948. — [6]Includes peas. — [7]1950. — [8]Year ending 30 June. — [9]Postwar years, Western Germany. — [10]Includes peas and lentils. — [11]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla. — [12]1949 and 1950.

Tableau 14. - Haricots secs comestibles: Commerce, avant-guerre, 1948-50, 1951, 1952, 1953 et 1954

Country — Pays	Imports - Importations					
	1934–38	1948–50	1951	1952	1953	1954[1]
	Milliers de tonnes métriques					
EUROPE						
Belgium-Luxembourg[2]	18.3	6.4	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.6
France	29.6	16.5	7.3	9.2	21.3	7.5
Germany[9]	29.0	*60 0	11.0	21.5	21.0	30.9
Greece	17.8	14 9	10.9	3.9	15.8	8.3
Italy	37.6	17.6	18.6	7.4	13.2	1.3
Netherlands	1.6	2 9	4.8	10.8	5.3	12.0
Norway[10]	6.1	7.5	5.1	6.1	6.3	7.8
Portugal	2.6	8 8	1.6	0.7	4 0	6.8
Spain[11]	[3]4.1	14.9	1.1	—	0.2	(9)—
Sweden[3]	2.9	2.0	2.4	1.0	2.1	3.4
Switzerland	2.8	2.0	1.8	1 6	2.1	1.7
United Kingdom	48.1	31.0	60 8	82 4	83.3	61.2
Yugoslavia	—	1.2	23.0	—	7.9	(6)2.4
Total	*210*	*200*	*160*	*160*	*200*	*160*
N. and CENT. AMERICA						
Cuba	16.4	35.6	41.1	51.8	40.7	...
United States	11.9	10.0	2.6	6 7	7.1	6.7
Total	*40*	*60*	*70*	*130*	*110*	...
SOUTH AMERICA						
Colombia	0.1	2 5	3.0	0.1	0.5	(9)0.7
Venezuela[4]	—	6 9	1.1	12 4	8.6	13.3
Total	*5*	*10*	*7*	*15*	*13*	*15*
ASIA						
Taiwan (Formosa)	4.3	[6,12]7.6	[3]39 8	[5]25.9	[5]14.5	...
Hong Kong	11.2	12.8	[5]56 0	[5]77 3	[5]83.6	[5]35.8
Japan	[5]125.5	[12]2 4	3 9	5.1	1.8	47.5
Malaya-Singapore	14.9	12.4	16 3	17.9	9.8	(10)7.7
Total	*200*	*70*	*170*	*160*	*150*	*150*
AFRICA						
Algeria	5.2	2 5	3 5	3.9	7.2	...
Egypt	3.6	2.9	6 2	5.2	*2.5	(7)13.6
Total	*30*	*20*	*30*	*20*	*35*	*40*
OCEANIA						
Australia	1.2	3.6	[5]5.4	1.6	1.5	...
WORLD TOTAL	**510**	**360**	**440**	**490**	**520**	**470**

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux et mondiaux représentent des estimations du commerce mondial des haricots secs comestibles.

[1]Les chiffres entre parenthèses, précédant les données, représentent le nombre de mois, commençant avec janvier, pour lesquels on dispose de renseignements. — [2]Y compris les fèves. — [3]Moyenne de 2 années. — [4]Y compris toutes autres espèces de légumes secs. — [5]1948. — [6]Y compris les pois. — [7]1950. — [8]Année finissant le 30 juin. — [9]Années d'après-guerre, Allemagne occidentale. — [10]Y compris les pois et les lentilles. — [11]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des Iles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les Iles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla — [12]1949 et 1950.

Table 15. - Cotton (Lint) : Trade by quarters, 1951-54

Tableau 15. - Coton (Fibre) : Commerce par trimestre, 1951-54

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1952		1953				1954			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Mexico	44.5	57.2	58.6	64.9	79.9	63.7	63.8	24.4	52.0	94 3	48.3	11.3	90.2	*109.8
United States[1]	290.6	230.7	161.0	235.2	89.5	249 3	181.0	157.3	115.9	190.0	251.1	269.6	140.1	279.9
Total	*335.1*	*287.9*	*219.6*	*300.1*	*169.4*	*313.0*	*244.8*	*181.7*	*167.9*	*284 3*	*299.4*	*280.9*	*230.3*	*389.7*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	9.0	5.8	15 3	...	5.4	18.0	3.6	21.3	25.7	10.9	1 4	3.7	9.7	...
Brazil	35.8	7.0	34.9	77.4	5.8	2.6	3.4	17.7	34.0	84.4	80.3	82.9	79.1	67.3
Paraguay	1.7	3.7	3.6	...	1.4	0.1	0.3	5.9	6 0	2 4	...	...	...	...
Peru	15.4	20.7	22.1	20.2	30.2	21.0	9.8	28.7	30.3	19 7	6.7	24.8	31.6	17.7
Total	*61.9*	*37.2*	*75.9*	*107.0*	*42 8*	*41.7*	*17.1*	*73.6*	*96 0*	*117.4*	*90.0*	*118.0*	*125.0*	*95.0*
ASIA														
India	7.0	13.2	11 4	6.8	25.2	9.7	19.6	16.7	2.6	6 8	9 5	3.9	4.4	9.6
Iran	2.3	3.3	7 6	...	3.3	4.3	10.7	5.8	4.2	9.9	16.3	5.4	3.6	...
Pakistan	52.6	61.5	70.5	35.3	36.7	65.7	100.6	70.4	57.3	53.7	56.6	44.9	18.9	20.7
Syria	6.0	9.4	13.5	...	3.7	11.4	21.2	5.9	1.7	25.1	11.2	1.8	1.1	...
Turkey	14.0	17.5	25.1	14.9	14.8	22.7	30.2	24.7	20.6	25.0	26.5	17.8	6.9	8.5
Total	*81.9*	*104.9*	*128.1*	...	*83.7*	*113.8*	*182 3*	*123.5*	*86.4*	*120.5*	*120.1*	*73.8*	*34.9*	...
AFRICA														
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	23.9	13.8	22.6	15.1	23.1	4.2	4.0	22.9	45.5	17.9	4.2	27.2	18.3	10.8
Belgian Congo	9.9	11.4	11.4	10.3	9.7	17.1	11.1	9.3	12.6	12 6	8.9	10.8	8.8	12.7
Egypt	63.7	67.6	86.6	72.0	103.0	78.2	84.5	106.3	57.3	98.3	108.6	73.0	45.2	61.1
French Equatorial Africa	6.7	7.3	6.3	7.9	13.4	11.5	3.9	2.0	8.0	11.2	4.6	4.5	16.0	6.6
Mozambique	6.0	7.5	9.6	...	10.0	11.9	5.3	3.8	16.8	12.4	5.7	...	...	...
Uganda	15.7	17.1	15.2	...	22.4	9.9	17 8	27.0	13.9	2.0	20.9	29.4	14.4	...
Total	*125.9*	*124.7*	*151 6*	*133.2*	*181.6*	*132.8*	*126 6*	*171.3*	*154.1*	*154 4*	*132.8*	*150.0*	*120.0*	*110.0*
WORLD TOTAL	**615**	**580**	**610**	**650**	**500**	**630**	**610**	**580**	**530**	**720**	**700**	**660**	**540**	**700**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	5.2	4.6	4 8	5.5	6.3	4.2	4.5	6 8	3.8	4 0	7 6	4.3	5.9	4.4
Belgium-Luxembourg	25.9	21.9	22.9	26.5	11.7	27.5	25 1	20.3	20.4	25 8	28.2	27.3	23.0	27.7
Czechoslovakia	*6.2	*5.0	*8.7	...	*5.0	*5 0	*8 7	*8 8	*8.7	*8.8	...	...	...	...
Denmark	2.7	2.3	2.7	2 3	0.9	3.0	2.7	3 0	2.1	2.9	2.2	2.7	1.9	2.4
Finland	3.2	3.6	2.5	4.8	2 2	4.5	3 8	1.7	2.7	2.0	7.7	2.1	4.6	4.9
France	61.8	61.5	70.9	78.3	53.5	52.7	88.4	68.2	60.2	67.0	87.8	79.1	65.6	80.8
Germany, Western	50.9	54.4	60.0	71.2	41.1	69.9	56 7	62.3	59.1	62.1	77.8	80.8	51.0	75.4
Greece	0.3	—	0.3	0.3	—	—	0.1	0.1	0 4	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1
Italy	47.1	50.8	38.1	40 2	57.5	30 8	47.2	40.9	36.5	27.8	50.7	45.1	38.2	26 8
Netherlands	14.5	15.0	17.4	19.4	12.3	16 8	19.3	15.5	18.7	16.2	20.5	21.1	15.7	20.5
Norway	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.1	1 6	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.6
Poland	*2.5	*4.2	*2.5	...	*4 2	*4.3	*2 5	*2 5	*2.5	*2 5	...	...	...	...
Portugal	9.0	10.5	10.4	11.1	6.3	14.1	12.5	6 5	8.2	14.5	14.1	6.0	7.5	16.7
Spain[2]	12.5	21.4	17.1	14.7	23.1	26.7	27.8	10 6	14.5	15.5	15.3	17.0	5.5	21.0
Sweden	6.4	8.3	7.2	8.0	4.0	6.4	8 7	8.3	4.8	6 9	9.5	6.9	7.5	8.2
Switzerland	7.8	8.7	8.9	9.9	6.1	12 4	8 1	6.0	7.3	14.2	11.0	5.6	6.2	17.0
United Kingdom	114.6	67.4	84.8	94.8	41.7	63.2	83.0	85.1	76.0	95 0	94.7	108.0	95.2	81.2
Yugoslavia	6.7	5.9	7 0	5.5	1.5	6 4	7.8	5.9	7.6	6.7	2.6	9.0	4.2	6.1
Total	*378.5*	*346.6*	*367.4*	*405.0*	*278.1*	*349.1*	*408.0*	*354 1*	*334 4*	*374 1*	*440.0*	*430.0*	*350.0*	*400.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	23.3	18.8	18.2	16.7	10.0	25.7	25.6	17.5	12.8	17.0	15.9	17.3	11.1	22.5
United States	9.1	7.5	10.2	7.0	5.6	11.6	13.8	13 0	8.2	6.0	7.8	9.6	5.5	5.2
Total	*32.4*	*26.3*	*28 4*	*23.7*	*15.6*	*37.3*	*39.4*	*30.5*	*21.0*	*23.0*	*23.7*	*26.9*	*16.6*	*27.7*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Chile	3.2	4.7	3.1	7.2	3.6	9.3	5.5	2.1	2.6	2.4	*2.3	*6.1	17.7	2.7
ASIA														
China	*10.0	*20.0	*5.7	...	*20.0	*20.0	*5.7	*5.8	*5.7	*5.8	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong	7.8	7.2	9.6	13.6	8.9	7.5	6.9	11.5	9.4	10.5	13.2	16.2	9.9	15.2
India	42.0	51.8	27.6	31.0	26.5	24.7	20.4	44.1	32.6	13 3	28.4	49.4	25.9	20.3
Japan	95.1	107.0	120 9	122.4	93.9	123.6	120.4	109.3	119.1	135.0	130.3	152.0	98.9	108.3
Total	*154.9*	*186.0*	*163.8*	*173.4*	*149.3*	*175.8*	*153.4*	*170.7*	*166.3*	*164.6*	*180.0*	*225.0*	*140.0*	*150.0*
AFRICA														
Union of South Africa	1.0	0.6	0 8	...	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.4	0.7	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	5.0	4.0	3 6	...	4.2	1.5	4.1	1.9	4.3	4 3	4.9	6.6	6.3	...
WORLD TOTAL	**595**	**600**	**595**	**650**	**480**	**600**	**640**	**590**	**560**	**600**	**690**	**730**	**540**	**620**

NOTE : Data are taken from national sources as well as from *Cotton*, quarterly statistical bulletin of the International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in cotton. The countries shown accounted for about 94% of world exports and 95% of world imports in 1953.

[1]Figures include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs and exclude those to territories and possessions. — [2]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla.

NOTE : Les données proviennent de sources nationales ainsi que de *Coton*, le bulletin trimestriel de statistique du Comité consultatif international du coton, Washington. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. En 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 94% des exportations totales et 95% des importations totales.

[1]Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains. — [2]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des Iles Baléares; ensuite, comprend aussi les Iles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla.

Table 16. - Flax : Trade, prewar, 1948-50, 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954

Tableau 16. - Lin : Commerce, avant-guerre, 1948-50, 1951, 1952, 1953 et 1954

Country — Pays	Item — Produits	1934-38	1948-50	1951	1952	1953	1954
		Thousand metric tons					
EXPORTING COUNTRIES							
EUROPE							
Belgium-Luxembourg	Straw	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1
	Fiber	32.7	40.6	47.7	41.0	47.4	57.4
	Tow	19.1	17.8	23.1	17.0	23.5	26.0
Denmark	Fiber and tow	0.1	0.9	0.8	2.1	2.7	2.7
France	Straw	105.7	53.3	80.7	66.6	44.5	73.8
	Fiber and tow	5.0	1.9	3.6	2.4	6.7	8.2
Ireland, Rep. of	Fiber	0.7	2.4	1.8	2.6	1.3	0.4
	Tow	0.2	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.3
Netherlands	Straw	41.0	49.2	63.9	91.7	100.8	96.3
	Fiber	5.5	8.1	9.9	12.0	10.8	10.3
	Tow	1.9	4.6	7.2	9.8	10.7	4.7
United Kingdom	Fiber and tow	1.9	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.3	...
Total	Straw	*147*	*103*	*145*	*158*	*146*	*171*
	Fiber and tow	*87*	*81*	*101*	*93*	*107*	*112*
U.S.S.R.	Fiber and tow	83.6	*3.0	*9.0	*6.0	*2.0	...
N. and C. AMERICA							
Canada	Fiber and tow	0.3	1.3	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.6
AFRICA							
Egypt	Fiber and tow	0.9	2.7	3.6	2.2	2.6	[1]1.7
WORLD TOTAL	Straw	**145**	**103**	**145**	**158**	**146**	**171**
	Fiber and tow	**172**	**92**	**114**	**102**	**111**	**120**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES							
EUROPE							
Austria	Fiber	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.7
	Tow	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.8
Belgium-Luxembourg	Straw	144.8	103.2	145.0	155.1	146.8	169.7
	Fiber	9.5	1.9	2.7	2.3	4.4	5.1
	Tow	12.7	3.3	9.5	6.4	7.8	7.1
Czechoslovakia	Fiber	10.0	*4.3	*4.5	*2.8	*1.1	...
	Tow	6.2	*0.7	*0.5	*0.1	—	...

Country — Pays	Item — Produits	1934-38	1948-50	1951	1952	1953	1954
		Milliers de tonnes métriques					
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)							
EUROPE							
Finland	Fiber and tow	1.3	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.4	1.0
France	Straw	1.5	0.1	—	—	—	—
	Fiber and tow	34.7	21.6	22.4	18.3	15.1	15.8
Germany[2]	Straw	—	*0.5	0.4	1.5	—	
	Fiber	12.0	*2.5	4.1	3.5	5.9	20.1
	Tow	8.1	*0.9	3.5	8.0	12.6	
Hungary	Fiber	0.5	*0.8	*0.7	*0.3	*0.2	...
	Tow	0.5	*0.4	*0.1	*0.1	—	...
Italy	Fiber	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.8	2.1
	Tow	0.3	—	—	0.1	0.6	0.5
Poland	Fiber and tow	0.1	*3.2	*1.0	*1.4	—	...
Sweden	Fiber	2.3	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.0
	Tow	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.6
United Kingdom	Fiber	40.1	27.3	27.2	28.9	32.1	27.6
	Tow	20.3	8.1	9.2	7.1	10.4	11.4
Total	Straw	*147*	*104*	*146*	*155*	*147*	*170*
	Fiber and tow	*165*	*82*	*94*	*87*	*100*	*100*
N. and C. AMERICA							
Canada	Fiber and tow	0.2	0.3	0.1	—	—	0.1
United States	Straw	—	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	—
	Fiber	3.7	1.7	2.5	1.5	1.4	1.2
	Tow	0.9	1.4	2.3	1.3	2.0	1.1
Total	*Fiber and tow*	*5*	*4*	*5*	*3*	*3*	*2*
ASIA							
Hong Kong	Fiber and tow	0.2	1.8	2.2	—	—	—
Japan	Fiber and tow	8.3	0.5	2.6	2.4	4.3	2.9
Total	*Fiber and tow*	*9*	*2*	*5*	*2*	*5*	*3*
WORLD TOTAL	Straw	**147**	**104**	**146**	**155**	**147**	**170**
	Fiber and tow	**180**	**91**	**107**	**94**	**110**	**105**

NOTE : Figures for tow include waste. Continental and world totals represent estimates of total trade in flax.

[1]January-July. — [2]Postwar years, Western Germany.

NOTE : Les données pour l'étoupe comprennent les déchets. Les totaux continentaux et mondiaux représentent des estimations du commerce mondial de lin.

[1]Janvier-juillet. — [2]Années d'après-guerre, Allemagne occidentale.

Table 17. - Jute : Trade, prewar, 1948-50, 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954

Tableau 17. - Jute : Commerce, avant-guerre, 1948-50, 1951, 1952, 1953 et 1954

Country — Pays	1934-38	1948-50	1951	1952	1953	1954[1]
	Thousand metric tons					
EXPORTING COUNTRIES						
ASIA						
India	[7]768.5	[5]*144.1	0.2	—	—	—
Pakistan		[5]631.6	1 064.3	0.4	980.2	(10)711.0
Nepal[2]	10.5	*4.9	*7.2	*1.0	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**820**	**790**	**1 090**	**870**	**1 000**	**800**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES						
EUROPE						
Austria	8.3	1.9	9.0	8.5	7.3	6.6
Belgium-Luxembourg	54.2	51.2	80.4	66.7	72.2	69.7
Czechoslovakia	34.5	13.5	*9.5	*7.4	*5.4	...
Denmark	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.6	2.2	3.0
France	98.8	63.9	118.8	63.0	100.6	84.9
Germany[3]	108.6	41.3	72.6	78.1	88.0	86.6
Greece	2.7	2.4	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.9
Hungary	9.8	*1.1	*0.4	*1.2	*1.7	...
Ireland, Rep. of	3.3	4.5	5.5	4.7	7.4	6.1
Italy	48.5	28.1	65.1	43.4	61.5	49.3
Netherlands	9.8	9.0	13.7	9.1	14.3	13.0
Norway	1.3	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.1
Poland	13.7	*10.2	*15.9	*8.1	*15.5	...
Portugal	3.6	5.9	10.9	10.6	3.7	4.5
Spain[4]	[5]43.6	3.8	11.4	11.1	21.2	9.5
Sweden	8.1	4.5	6.0	5.6	5.2	5.6
Switzerland	0.8	0.8	2.8	1.2	1.1	1.3
United Kingdom	190.5	102.0	115.8	101.7	175.8	126.8
Yugoslavia	2.9	1.7	1.7	2.4	3.0	(6)1.7
Total.	*645*	*350*	*550*	*430*	*590*	*500*

Country — Pays	1934-38	1948-50	1951	1952	1953	1954[1]
	Milliers de tonnes métriques					
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concluded)						
U.S.S.R.	[6]22.3	[6]20.0	[6]15.0	[6]20.0	[6]18.0	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA						
Canada	1.0	3.3	4.9	0.3	3.2	1.0
Mexico	1.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.9	(9)—
United States	73.2	72.6	107.1	44.9	94.5	42.6
Total.	*75*	*76*	*112*	*45*	*99*	*44*
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	9.4	11.7	25.5	5.4	8.0	(8)10.3
Brazil	22.8	14.7	11.0	16.5	—	—
Chile[7]	2.6	1.4	1.0	3.6	2.9	—
Uruguay	0.7	1.4	2.5	0.6	0.6	...
Total.	*36*	*30*	*40*	*26*	*12*	*15*
ASIA						
China	21.2	6.4	*3.5	*2.2	—	...
India	10.6	191.0	437.5	273.0	238.0	*212.0
Japan	24.5	8.5	27.3	20.6	32.2	27.0
Total.	*60*	*210*	*470*	*300*	*270*	*245*
AFRICA						
Egypt	—	2.3	1.5	1.0	1.3	(7)1.0
OCEANIA						
Australia	1.6	3.5	4.9	2.3	3.3	...
WORLD TOTAL	**840**	**700**	**1 210**	**830**	**1 010**	**850**

NOTE : Continental and world totals represent estimates of total trade in jute.

[1]Numbers in brackets preceding data indicate number of months covered beginning with January. — [2]Year beginning 1 April. — [3]Post-war years, Western Germany. — [4]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla. — [5]Average of 2 years. — [6]Average of 4 years. — [7]Includes small quantities of other fibers.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux et mondiaux représentent des estimations du commerce mondial de jute.

[1]Les chiffres entre parenthèses, précédant les données, représentent le nombre de mois, commençant avec janvier, pour lesquels on dispose de renseignements. — [2]Année commençant le 1er avril. — [3]Années d'après-guerre, Allemagne occidentale. — [4]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [5]Moyenne de 2 années. — [6]Moyenne de 4 années. — [7]Y compris de petites quantités d'autres fibres.

NOTE

The table on the trade of rayon filament and spun yarn and staple fiber, usually published each year in May, does not appear in this issue of the *Bulletin* as the information was given in the special feature, "Per Caput Fiber Consumption Levels," published in the January 1955 issue (pp. 22-24).

NOTE

Le tableau relatif au commerce de la rayonne et de la fibrane, qui est généralement publié chaque année au mois de mai, ne figure pas dans le présent numéro du *Bulletin*, les données ayant été publiées dans l'information spéciale, « Niveaux de consommation de fibres par habitant », parue dans le numéro de janvier 1955 (pp. 22-24).

Table 18. - Wool (clean basis): Trade by quarters, 1951-54

Tableau 18. - Laine (dessuintée): Commerce par trimestre, 1951-54

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1952		1953				1954			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	3.0	2.4	3.3	2.3	2.2	3.6	3.8	3.8	2.6	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.5
France	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.2	2.6	4.2	3.9	2.8	2.5	3.4	2.8	3.5	3.1	3.5
Ireland, Rep. of	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.1
United Kingdom[1]	8.8	10.0	9.2	9.1	8.8	8.7	9.6	10.1	9.5	7.7	10.9	9.0	8.0	8.6
Total	*14.7*	*16.1*	*16.9*	*15.6*	*14.9*	*18.1*	*18.6*	*17.8*	*16.3*	*15.5*	*16.9*	*15.9*	*14.4*	*15.7*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.2	—	—	0.5	—
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	9.2	17.2	24.5	14.9	16.3	40.3	37.8	40.1	15.0	5.2	14.0	20.8	*14.5	*10.2
Chile	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.1	3.8	0.4	—	0.3	—	1.5	—
Uruguay	5.6	7.2	12.4	8.2	9.1	14.9	15.3	19.7	11.0	3.7	7.8	12.9	9.3	3.0
Total	*16.1*	*25.6*	*38.0*	*23.5*	*26.6*	*55.6*	*53.2*	*63.6*	*26.4*	*8.9*	*22.1*	*33.7*	*25.3*	*13.2*
ASIA														
India	1.7	3.3	1.9	...	3.5	3.8	2.5	1.6	1.2	2.3	1.5	3.3	...	...
Iran	1.2	0.3	1.6	...	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.6	2.4	2.4	0.8	0.5	...	...
Pakistan	1.6	2.2	1.9	...	2.3	3.2	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.2	0.9	2.2	2.0	...
Turkey	0.6	0.1	—	...	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	...
Total	*5.1*	*5.9*	*5.5*	...	*6.3*	*7.6*	*5.5*	*4.2*	*3.5*	*7.0*	*3.2*	*6.0*	...	...
AFRICA														
Union of South Africa	11.0	13.8	13.3	14.1	5.5	20.3	16.7	9.6	6.0	20.9	16.9	11.6	5.8	22.0
OCEANIA														
Australia	64.5	74.3	75.7	68.5	41.1	104.6	80.6	69.9	47.9	104.4	80.7	64.0	39.5	89.8
New Zealand	25.9	35.8	36.2	34.0	23.2	18.7	46.3	57.2	19.1	22.2	42.1	48.0	18.6	27.2
Total	*90.4*	*110.1*	*111.9*	*102.5*	*64.3*	*123.3*	*126.9*	*127.1*	*67.0*	*126.6*	*122.8*	*112.0*	*58.1*	*117.0*
WORLD TOTAL	**145**	**175**	**195**	**165**	**120**	**230**	**230**	**235**	**125**	**190**	**190**	**185**	**115**	**180**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.8
Belgium-Luxembourg	6.9	6.7	10.1	7.6	5.7	8.9	11.0	12.0	9.6	8.0	8.6	8.2	6.5	7.2
Denmark	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2
Finland[2]	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.1
France	19.4	18.5	23.8	24.2	18.1	10.2	27.5	22.8	29.6	15.4	31.6	29.9	20.4	15.0
Germany, Western	8.0	8.7	15.4	14.2	8.2	10.0	17.3	20.1	12.2	12.1	13.5	16.7	14.8	12.0
Italy	7.2	10.2	12.8	10.9	11.3	8.6	14.3	14.3	13.0	9.7	14.6	13.3	8.7	6.9
Netherlands	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.9	1.6	1.7	2.2	3.0	2.5	1.5
Sweden	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9
Switzerland	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.8
United Kingdom	38.3	52.0	61.0	51.4	42.1	57.8	79.9	78.3	39.3	46.7	54.7	68.7	38.7	43.6
Total	*86.0*	*101.9*	*129.9*	*115.1*	*91.1*	*100.9*	*157.7*	*155.2*	*109.0*	*98.3*	*129.6*	*145.7*	*96.0*	*90.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	2.5	2.1	2.4	1.5	2.8	1.7	2.8	3.9	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.1
United States	40.9	41.6	33.4	23.4	37.9	51.2	45.6	33.6	32.4	21.9	21.7	27.7	24.2	19.9
Total	*43.4*	*43.7*	*35.8*	*24.9*	*40.7*	*52.9*	*48.4*	*37.5*	*34.2*	*23.0*	*23.2*	*29.6*	*25.6*	*21.0*
ASIA														
India	0.5	1.0	0.5	...	*1.0	*0.9	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6	...	...
Japan	8.7	9.9	13.7	10.2	9.6	10.8	13.4	17.1	14.6	9.7	11.0	11.4	7.0	10.8
Total	*9.2*	*10.9*	*14.2*	*10.6*	*10.6*	*11.7*	*13.8*	*17.6*	*15.4*	*10.1*	*11.6*	*12.0*	*8.0*	*11.0*
WORLD TOTAL	**150**	**165**	**190**	**160**	**150**	**175**	**235**	**225**	**170**	**140**	**175**	**200**	**140**	**135**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in wool on a clean basis. The countries shown accounted for about 95% of world exports and 94 % of world imports in 1953.

[1]Includes re-exports. — [2]Starting with 1953, includes tops and sliver.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des estimations du commerce mondial de la laine, sur base de laine dessuintée. En 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 95 % des exportations mondiales et 94 % des importations mondiales.

[1]Y compris les réexportations. — [2]A partir de 1953, y compris la laine peignée et cardée.

Table 19. - Price series of international significance **Tableau 19. - Série de prix d'intérêt international**

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1954 March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1955 Jan.	Feb.	March
WHEAT														
U. S. : No. 2 Red Winter, average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Chicago exchange[1]	U.S.$/ bushel	2.25	2.13	1.98	1.93	2.05	2.11	2.16	2.19	2.26	2.28	2.31	2.24	2.16
Canada : Class II, No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ bushel	1.80	1.82	1.83	1.74	1.71	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.74	1.76
U. K. : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Liverpool exchange[2]	Sh.d./ 100 lb.	23 2	22 11	23 1	21 10	21 10	21 0	22 2	22 8	23 6	24 2	25 0	24 4	23 6
RYE														
U.S. : No. 2, cash price at Minneapolis	U.S.$/ bushel	1.15	1.12	1.10	1.06	1.25	1.28	1.43	1.37	1.32	1.30	1.42	1.40	1.32
Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ bushel	0 95	0.89	0.88	0.90	0.95	1.10	1.40	1.31	1.33	1.14	1.17	1.16	1.03
BARLEY														
U.S. : No. 3, cash price at Minneapolis	U.S.$/ bushel	1.37	1.40	1.46	1.38	1.32	1.29	1.33	1.38	1.36	1.29	1.35	1.33	1.34
Canada : No. 1 feed barley, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ bushel	0.88	0.88	0.90	0.97	1.01	1.10	1.14	1.09	1.19	1.15	1.19	1.22	1.09
U.K. : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, London exchange[3]	£.s.d./ long ton	19 4 3	17 8 6	18 3 6	18 6 5	18 19 5	20 9 3	21 17 6	21 16 4	24 12 4	25 3 10	26 12 3	26 18 11	25 12 9
OATS														
Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ bushel	0.74	0 73	0.67	0.72	0.73	0.78	0.87	0.95	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.90
MAIZE														
U.S. : No. 3 yellow, cash price at Chicago	U.S.$/ bushel	1.56	1.57	1.58	1.61	1.61	1.65	1.64	1.54	1.48	1.52	1.52	1.50	1.46
Netherlands : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Rotterdam exchange[4]	Guilders/ 100 kg.	27.84	27.09	28.64	25.95	26.83	27.96	27.56	27.03	28.27	28.54	29.47	28.39	26.01
SORGHUM														
U.S. : Milo, No. 2 yellow, cash price at Kansas City	U.S.$/ bushel	2.66	2 69	2.80	2.73	2.82	2.80	2.59	2.42	2.39	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.41
RICE														
U.S. : Zenith, U.S. No. 2, milled, New Orleans	U.S.$/ 100 lb.	9 25	9 05	8.90	8 60	8.50	7.45	7.50	8.20	9.20	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.70
SUGAR														
U.S. : Raw 96°, c.i.f. New York	U.S.c./lb.	5.68	5.69	5.60	5.65	5.70	5.59	5.48	5.47	5.65	5.46	5.46	5.44	5.34
Cuba : f.o.b. export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 4 contract)	U.S.c./lb.	3.28	3.35	3.32	3.27	3.13	3.18	3.21	3.25	3.26	3.19	3.16	3.17	3.22
ORANGES														
U.S. : California Navel, auction price, New York	U.S.$/box	6.69	7.75	7.34	8.29	—	—	—	—	5.95	5.11	5.88	5.81	6.80
California Valencia, auction price, New York	U.S.$/box	—	—	6.47	6.69	7.14	7.64	7.91	6.26	6.07	4.75	—	—	—
Florida, auction price, New York	U.S.$/box	3.90	4.33	5.00	5.27	6.00	7.41	8.73	3.73	3.53	3.86	3.95	4.17	4.45
LEMONS														
Germany : Italian, duty free, at border	D.M./case	20.92	22.55	29.49	33.24	34.34	35.37	32.39	33.44	28.83	24.33	23.86	23.49	23.84
SOYBEANS														
U.S. : No. 2, bulk c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	51 13 2	55 16 3	38 1 7	37 11 6	40 18 2	40 13 9	40 13 6	42 5 0	44 5 0	45 0 0	44 15 7	45 1 3	42 4 0
Chinese/Manchurian : Yellow, 2 %, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	[5]48 16 0	[5]44 7 6	[5]47 7 6	[5]47 16 0	[5]48 17 6	—	—	—	—	45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	43 4 0

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 19. - Price series of international significance (continued) **Tableau 19. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)**

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1954 March.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1955 Jan.	Feb.	March.
GROUNDNUTS														
Sudanese, unshelled, 3 % f.a.q., c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	55/17/8	57/18/4	61/12/10	—	—	56/0/0	55/12/0	49/17/6	50/15/0	56/0/0	58/0/0	56/0/0	51/16/0
LINSEED														
Canadian, No. 1 bulk 2½% c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	52/6/0	49/16/0	46/2/6	44/16/0	45/16/10	47/6/3	50/1/0	48/11/3	50/18/9	[5]55/0/0	56/0/0	57/7/6	55/6/0
COPRA														
Straits FM, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	75/9/0	73/6/3	72/1/3	72/9/0	70/18/9	69/8/9	68/2/0	73/8/9	71/8/9	73/4/0	74/10/0	72/7/6	67/10/0
Philippine, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	U.S.$/ long ton	197.60	196.62	191.25	187.50	186.00	184.12	177.40	195.00	194.50	197.50	205.25	196.38	185.00
PALM KERNELS														
Belgian Congo, c.i.f. European ports	Belg.frs./ metric ton	7 490	7 433	7 062	9 960	6 650	6 412	6 490	6 862	6 700	7 110	7 419	7 100	6 700
OLIVE OIL														
Fr. N. Africa, edible, 1 %, f.o.b.	£.s.d./ metric ton	215/0/0	215/0/0	215/0/0	215/0/0	214/10/0	207/10/0	217/18/0	219/10/0	222/10/0	225/0/0	215/0/0	195/0/0	[7]220/0/0
SOYBEAN OIL														
U.S. : crude, 1½%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	U.S.$/ metric ton	329.60	355.00	356.00	357.40	356.00	360.50	337.00	309.00	307.25	305.40	316.00	308.25	302.80
GROUNDNUT OIL														
Indian, crude, 3-5% bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	—	—	—	—	128/15/0	125/5/0	119/0/0	114/0/0	115/5/0	110/10/0	108/0/0	101/15/0	94/6/0
COTTONSEED OIL														
U.S. : Bleached, prime, summer yellow, in drums, c.i.f. European ports	U.S.$/ metric ton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	260	259	267	282	277	277
LINSEED OIL														
Belgium, bulk, ex mill	Belg.frs./ metric ton	11/120	10/662	9/800	8/550	8/375	8/500	8/640	8/567	9/625	11/250	11/800	11/850	11/817
Argentine, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	64/12/0	67/13/4	62/7/6	59/18/0	57/6/8	59/0/0	59/2/0	60/1/3	69/13/9	80/13/0	83/7/6	84/15/0	82/8/0
CASTOR OIL														
Bombay firsts, B.S.S. drums, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	116/8/0	119/15/0	117/6/8	112/4/0	110/15/0	104/5/0	106/0/0	102/5/0	102/5/0	99/12/0	92/5/0	92/0/0	90/4/0
COCONUT OIL														
Straits, 3 ½ %, drums, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	117/12/0	111/5/0	115/5/0	112/0/0	108/17/0	107/15/0	104/16/0	112/12/6	108/5/0	107/0/0	107/10/0	106/5/0	97/0/0
PALM OIL														
Belgian Congo, 6-7 %, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	Belg.frs./ long ton	10 960	11 063	11 126	11 075	11 011	10 883	10 480	10 538	10 825	11 290	[8]11 675	11 700	11 580
GROUNDNUT CAKE														
Nigeria : 56 % protein, c.i.f. Liverpool	£.s.d./ long ton	—	37/0/0	38/1/0	39/7/0	41/7/2	43/6/2	44/10/0	44/12/2	47/0/0	49/5/6	47/1/3	40/5/0	37/17/6
COTTONSEED MEAL														
U.S. : 41 % protein, bagged, wholesale price, Memphis	U.S.$/ short ton	68.90	71.50	67.60	64.90	71.60	75.70	68.35	69.10	71.20	70.75	72.40	67.60	62.90
COFFEE														
U.S. : Brazilian Santos No. 4, ex dock, New York	U.S.c./lb.	85.8	87.0	85.5	87.0	88.3	75.5	71.8	70.0	72.0	68.5	67.0	54.5	[1][9]58.0
CACAO														
U.S. : Accra, spot New York	U.S.c./lb.	57.8	61.9	63.9	64.8	68.9	67.8	53.7	47.1	51.7	47.5	48.8	47.6	[1][2]40.1
U.K. : Good fermented, Gold Coast, spot London	Sh.d./cwt.	445/8	479/9	510/3	515/10	523/3	—	404/5	362/3	405/6	378/11	386/0	371/7	[1][3]318/6

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau

Table 19. - Price series of international significance (continued) **Tableau 19. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)**

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1954 March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1955 Jan.	Feb.	March
TEA														
India : Calcutta, for export (leaf), auction price[9]	Sh.d./lb.	3/5.8	—	4/5.7	3/11.8	4/1.8	4/9.4	4/10.1	4/10.6	4/11.8	5/5.5	5/7.3	5/3.4	4/3.2
Ceylon : Colombo, for export, high grown, auction price[9]	Sh.d./lb.	4/1.6	3/10.0	3/6.7	3/5.7	3/6.2	4/1.9	4/3.4	4/9.0	4/11.6	5/5.5	5/2.3	4/7.1	3/1.6
TOBACCO														
U.S. : Flue-cured, auction price														
Average types 11-14	U.S.c./lb.	—	—	—	—	[10]52.8	48.2	53.0	53.6	52.0	[11]41.6	—	—	—
type 11	U.S.c./lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	54.0	53.2	52.0	41.6	—	—	—
type 14	U.S.c./lb.	—	—	—	—	52.8	34.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
India : Flue-cured, Virginia, redried strips, 1st grade, Guntur	Rs.As.Ps./lb.	3/1/6	2/14/3	2/12/0	2/12/0	—	3/2/6	—	—	—	—	—	3/2/0	3/2/0
Turkey : Leaf tobacco, export unit value	Kurus/kg.	[12]405.6	[12]403.1	[12]358.0	[12]350.6	[12]385.2	[12]376.6	[12]376.5	[12]381.5	[12]376.6	[12]386.4	...	...	...
STEERS														
U.S. : Choice, for slaughter, Chicago	U.S.$/100 lb.	23.89	24.83	24.25	23.88	23.99	24.08	25.00	25.37	25.85	26.53	26.98	26.17	25.80
Denmark : Steers, first class, for export	øre/kg.	251	250	254	258	257	248	244	235	239	245	250	251	255
BEEF														
U.K. : First quality domestic longsides[13]	Sh.d./lb.	1/10[3]/4	1/10[3]/4	1/10[3]/4	1/10[3]/4	2/1[1]/2	2/0	1/11[3]/4	1/10[3]/4	1/11	2/0[3]/4	2/4	2/4[3]/4	2/5[1]/2
PIGS														
U.S. : Barrow and gilts, packer and shipper, Chicago	U.S.$/100 lb.	25.92	27.30	26.05	24.02	22.56	22.21	19.97	18.92	18.69	17.30	16.75	16.10	16.11
BACON														
U.K. : No. 1, domestic delivered, London Provision Exchange	Sh.d./cwt.	...	...	...	...	292/8	282/0	270/4	270/0	253/11	257/2	263/4	[9]251/9	232/0
BUTTER														
Germany : Danish, c.i.f. Hamburg	D.M./100 kg.	436.39	436.82	437.21	441.40	443.90	—	439.10	442.22	444.49	432.37	449.40	446.29	450.91
EGGS														
Denmark : Prices paid to producers by the Danish Egg Society	Kr./kg.	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.78	3.31	3.50	3.64	4.03	4.73	3.96	3.41	2.78	2.92
Netherlands : Price paid to producers, Roermond auction	Guilders/100 kg.	175	174	174	184	230	248	220	250	291	252	212	168	...
TALLOW														
U.S. : Fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York	U.S.c./.b.	8.08	8.08	8.06	7.09	6.75	7.21	7.58	8.05	8.50	8.91	9.20	8.99	7.59
LARD														
U.S. : Pure, refined, 37-lb. can, f.a.s. New York	U.S.c./lb.	20.33	21.75	20.15	18.33	18.84	20.03	18.58	17.43	17.83	15.18	14.47	14.11	13.81
HIDES														
U.K. : Basis first East African, 8-12 lb.	Sh.d./lb.	2/11	2/10	2/10	2/10	2/9[3]/4	2/9	2/6	2/4[3]/4	2/5[1]/4	2/6	2/5[1]/4	2/5[1]/4	2/5[1]/4
U.S. : Green salted packers steer heavy native, f.o.b. Chicago	U.S.c./lb.	10.8	10.8	12.8	11.8	12.3	13.3	12.3	11.3	12.3	9.8	10.8	10.8	10.5
COTTON														
U.S. : Middling 15/16" average of 10 principal markets	U.S.c./lb.	34.23	34.19	34.42	34.23	34.42	[14]34.05	34.42	34.23	33.73	33.94	34.04	34.05	33.48
Egypt : Karnak good, Alexandria	Tallaris/44.93 kg.	70.45	70.00	70.34	69.80	69.67	69.81	75.14	75.12	73.66	74.85	74.71	74.45	72.77
JUTE														
U.K. : Raw, Pakistan, Mill firsts c. & f. Dundee	£/long ton	100.0	105.3	101.5	95.8	90.3	92.8	99.2	104.8	108.5	116.6	119.8	120.0	108.9
SISAL														
U.K. : British East African, spot No. 1, c.i.f. London	£/long ton	90.0	90.5	90.0	90.0	89.0	86.8	75.2	72.7	72.1	70.2	72.8	79.8	84.6

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 19. - Price series of international significance (concluded) **Tableau 19. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (fin)**

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1954 March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1955 Jan.	Feb.	March
WOOL														
U.K. : 64's Dominion, clean, cost delivered in the U.K.	Pence/lb.	130	135	140	142	132	—	125	118	108	114	113	116	114
RUBBER														
Singapore : No. 1 RSS, f.o.b., in bales	Straits c./lb.	54.80	60.52	62.45	65.51	69.93	67.18	69.47	76.40	81.81	86.15	98.96	99.11	88.12
LUMBER														
Sweden : 2 ½'' × 7'' u/s redwood battens, f.o.b., export price Harnäsand district	Kronor/standard	1 130	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 145	1 180	1 195	1 200	1 210	1.220	1.225
U.K. : Average wholesale value c.i.f. of imported sawn softwood	£.s.d./standard	72/1/7	71/8/9	74/14/11	77/8/8	77/3/8	77/2/4	77/10/1	78/16/8	78/19/7	78/10/10	78/10/4	76/1/0	...
U.S. : Douglas fir, dried, 2'' × 4'' × 16' mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill	U.S.$/thousand board feet	75.05	74.77	75.18	76.95	81.59	81.78	84.48	85.89	83.70	83.00	83.97	[9]85.07	[10]85.07
Western Germany : Edged spruce fir boards, 3.6 m. length, 8-19 cm. width, 21-34 mm. thick, 3rd quality sawmill price, unloaded, Bavaria	DM/cubic meter	129.31	129.31	130.54	131.96	132.65	135.58	146.73	156.43	164.54	167.43	168.38	167.65	166.19
WOOD PULP														
Canada : Dry, unbleached, strong sulphite pulp, full freight allowed, Eastern Canadian mill	Can.$/short ton	116.36	117.64	118.20	117.64	116.70	116.29	116.36	116.44	116.29	116.03	120.55	122.15	122.73
Finland : Unbleached sulphate pulp average export value	Markkaa/metric ton	24 800	24 300	23 800	25 100	25 000	25 100	24 700	24 800	24 800	25 100	25 700	26 200	26 500
Sweden : Bleached dissolving sulphite pulp, average export value	Kronor/metric ton	923.4	915.5	917.9	907.2	916.3	916.1	908.7	924.5	904.0	920.5	922.8	926.1	958.4
NEWSPRINT														
Canada : Wholesale price f.o.b. mill, Southern Quebec	Can.$/short ton	108.41	109.46	109.98	109.46	108.73	108.34	108.41	108.48	108.34	108.10	107.82	109.25	109.63
U.K. : Average import value	£.s.d./cwt.	2/11/0	2/12/6	2/12/4	2/13/5	2/12/11	2/13/0	2/12/7	2/12/10	2/13/2	2/13/0	2/13/1	2/11/11	...
Finland : Average export value	Markkaa/metric ton	28 800	29 100	29 000	28 900	28 800	28 600	29 400	29 400	29 300	29 700	29 600	29 700	29 700
FRESH FISH														
U.K. : England and Wales: Cod, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./cwt.	38	52	37	40	42	45	48	55	48	42	57	42	44
Herring, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./cwt.	44	46	23	29	24	21	19	18	23	30	26	25	21
Haddock, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./cwt.	48	66	47	56	56	53	52	67	66	66	71	60	46
SALTED FISH														
Italy : Salted pressed cod, Genoa	Lire/met. quintal	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500
CANNED FISH														
U.S. : Tuna, light meat, solid pack, 7-oz. can, 48 to case, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles	U.S.$/case	14.20	14.20	14.20	13.25	13.05	13.25	13.25	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90	12 90

[1]March 1954 for March delivery ; April-May, May delivery ; June-July, July delivery ; August-September, September delivery ; October-December, December and March delivery ; January-February, March delivery ; March 1955, March and May delivery. — [2]March-May 1954, for May delivery ; June-July, July delivery ; August-September, October delivery ; October-December, December delivery ; January-March 1955, March delivery. — [3]March 1954, for March delivery ; April-May, May delivery; June-July, July delivery; August-September, September delivery ; October-November, November delivery ; December, December delivery; from January 1955, for current month delivery. — [4]March 1954, March delivery ; April-May, May delivery ; June-July, July delivery ; August-September, September delivery ; October-November, November delivery ; December-January 1955, January delivery ; February-March 1955, March delivery — [5]3 %, £.s.d. per metric ton. — [6]C. and f., from December 1954. — [7]Tunisian. — [8]6 % from 22 December 1954. — [9]Exclusive of export duty and excise ; export duty in sh./d. India : up to 1 October 1954, 0/4.9 ; from 2 October 0/8,3 ; from 10 January 1955, 1/0. Ceylon : up to 12 May 1954, 0/8.5 ; from 13 May, 0/11.3 ; from 23 September, 1/2 ; from 18 November, 1/6.5 ; from 24 January 1955, 1/11.9. — [10]Type 14 only. — [11]Type 11 only. — [12]Provisional. — [13]Average of daily top prices. — [14]14 markets from August 1954 forward.

[1]Mars 1954, pour livraison mars ; avril-mai, livraison mai ; juin-juillet-livraison juillet ; août-septembre, livraison septembre ; octobre-décembre, livraison décembre et mars ; janvier-février, livraison mars ; mar. 1955, livraison mars et mai. — [2]Mars-mai 1954, pour livraison mai ; juin-juillet, livraison juillet ; août-septembre, livraison octobre ; octobre-décembre, livraison décembre ; janvier-mars 1955, livraison mars. — [3]Février-mars 1954, pour livraison mars ; avril-mai, livraison mai ; juin-juillet, livraison juillet ; août-septembre, livraison septembre ; octobre-novembre, livraison novembre ; décembre, livraison décembre ; depuis janvier 1955, pour livraison dans le mois en cours. — [4]Mars 1955 livraison mars, avril-mai, livraison mai ; juin-juillet, livraison juillet ; août-septembre, livraison septembre ; octobre-novembre, livraison novembre ; décembre-janvier 1955, livraison janvier ; février-mars 1955 livraison mars. — [5]3 %, £.s.d. par tonne métrique. — [6]C. et f. depuis décembre 1954. — [7]Tunisienne. — [8]6 % depuis le 22 décembre 1954. — [9]Non compris la taxe à l'exportation et les droits ; taxe à l'exportation en shillings et pence. Inde : jusqu'au 1er octobre 1954, 0/4,9 ; à partir du 2 octobre, 0/8,3 ; à partir du 10 janvier 1955, 1/0. Ceylan : jusqu'au 12 mai 1954, 0/8,5 ; à partir du 13 mai, 0/11,3 ; à partir du 23 septembre, 1/2 ; à partir du 18 novembre, 1/6,5 ; à partir du 24 janvier 1955, 1/11,9. — [10]Type 14 seulement. — [11]Type 11 seulement. — [12]Chiffre provisoire. — [13]Moyenne des prix maximums quotidiens. — [14]Sur 14 marchés à partir d'août 1954.

Table 20. - Cotton : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 20. - Coton : Prix dans certains pays

Year[1] and month	Brazil	Egypt		India	Mexico	Pakistan	Peru	Turkey	United States		
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales										
	Cruzeiros/ 15 kg.	I	II	Rupees/ 784 lb.	Pesos/ 46 kg.	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	Soles/ 46 kg.	Kurus/ kg.	I	II	III
		Tallaris/ 44.93 kg.							Cents/lb.		
1934-38	56.99	12.56	15.48	183	48.18	—	51	—	10.63	11.18	12.04
1947.....	172.83	62.22	76.37	559	148.20	...	187	—	31.93	34.58	36.31
1948.....	200.75	50.49	81.41	609	184.94	98.33	238	—	30.38	32.15	33.27
1949.....	196.40	76.15	78.34	620	221.80	81.88	385	—	28.58	31.83	33.22
1950.....	356.48	115.81	142.91	758	[2]393.72	128.13	[2]526	—	40.07	[2]42.58	[2]43.78
1951.....	305.66	[2]83.47	140.16	[2]712	[2]269.00	106.71	[2]483	—	37.88	39.42	40.49
1952	[2]278.00	[2]55.16	[2]62.35	691	[2]241.07	[2]76.97	[2]466	[2]208.70	34.59	34.52	36.00
1953	—	54.72	62.52	730	[2]247.77	78.99	597	223.00	32.25	33.55	35.08
1954 I.....	276.20	53.27	63.80	778	241.00	82.44	598	216.75	30.05	33.21	34.77
II	298.20	56.39	67.99	775	258.50	84.19	583	221.00	30.42	34.04	35.63
III	320.00	57.52	70.45	754	265.33	90.81	604	239.75	31.05	34.23	35.79
IV	321.75	57.16	70.00	755	—	89.85	616	244.80	31.57	34.19	35.72
V	330.00	57.43	70.34	741	—	80.87	613	246.50	32.17	34.42	35.92
VI	328.75	57.00	69.80	714	—	79.94	584	243.50	32.31	34.23	35.73
VII.....	330.60	56.89	69.67	703	—	78.95	579	242.80	32.18	34.42	35.92
VIII	370.00	57.00	69.81	715	—	79.53	601	245.33	34.00	34.05	35.97
IX	421.40	62.57	75.14	709	373.40	80.60	596	248.25	34.55	34.42	36.08
X	440.75	62.56	75.12	713	368.50	82.25	591	238.50	34.67	34.23	36.04
XI	451.33	61.38	73.66	718	354.00	82.75	588	231.25	33.17	33.73	35.57
XII	463.80	62.34	74.85	710	350.33	86.22	578	238.80	32.67	33.94	35.82
1955 I.....	466.25	62.23	74.71	665	351.00	83.22	593	273.75	32.51	34.04	36.10
II	445.00	62.02	74.45	621	...	77.69	601	295.50	31.69	34.05	36.38
III.....	453.00	60.65	72.75	605	...	74.40	573	291.00	31.87	33.48	35.95
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.										
1934-38	30.4	28.2	34.8	19.0	26.9	—	26.1	—	23.3	24.6	26.5
1947.....	63.6	114.5	140.5	47.5	66.4	...	62.6	—	70.	76.2	80.1
1948.....	73.9	92.9	149.8	51.8	82.8	79.7	67.7	—	67.0	70.9	73.3
1949.....	72.1	103.1	106.0	38.8	55.7	66.3	67.4	—	63.0	70.2	73.2
1950.....	131.2	148.2	182.7	44.8	[2]98.9	103.8	[2]76.1	—	88.3	[2]93.9	[2]96.5
1951.....	112.5	[2]113.1	179.2	[2]42.0	[2]67.6	86.4	[2]68.5	—	83.5	86.9	89.3
1952.....	[2]102.3	[2]70.6	[2]79.8	40.8	[2]60.6	[2]62.4	[2]64.1	[2]74.5	76.2	76.1	79.4
1953	74.3	69.6	79.9	43.1	[2]62.3	64.0	65.4	79.6	71.1	74.0	77.3
1954 I.....	—	68.1	81.6	45.9	60.6	66.7	62.3	77.4	66.2	73.2	76.7
II	—	72.1	86.9	45.8	65.0	68.2	64.4	78.9	67.1	75.0	78.6
III	—	73.5	90.0	44.5	66.7	73.5	68.4	85.6	68.5	75.5	78.9
IV	—	73.1	89.5	44.6	—	72.8	69.4	87.4	69.6	75.4	78.7
V	—	73.4	89.9	43.8	—	65.5	68.5	88.0	70.9	75.9	79.2
VI	—	72.9	89.2	42.2	—	64.7	65.8	87.0	71.2	75.5	78.8
VII.....	—	72.7	89.1	41.5	—	63.9	64.9	86.7	70.9	75.9	79.2
VIII.....	77.9	72.9	89.2	42.2	—	64.4	67.5	87.6	75.0	75.1	79.3
IX	79.7	80.0	96.1	41.9	64.9	65.3	67.4	88.7	76.2	75.9	79.5
X	82.9	80.0	96.0	42.1	64.1	66.6	67.5	85.2	76.4	75.5	79.5
XI	81.2	78.5	94.2	42.4	61.6	67.0	67.2	82.6	73.1	74.4	78.4
XII	81.2	79.7	95.7	41.9	60.9	69.8	66.1	85.3	72.0	74.8	79.0
1955 I.....	83.1	79.5	95.5	39.3	61.0	67.4	67.7	97.8	71.7	75.0	79.6
II	80.1	79.3	95.2	36.7	...	62.9	68.7	105.5	69.9	75.1	80.2
III.....	81.5	77.5	93.0	35.7	...	60.3	65.4	103.9	70.3	73.8	79.3

[1]Prices refer to season starting in August of year indicated and ending in July of following year. — [2]Average of less than 12 months.

Brazil : Type 5, wholesale price, Sao Paulo. — **Egypt : I** - 1934-38, Ashmouni, fully good fair ; from 1947, Ashmouni good, wholesale price, Alexandria. **II** - 1934-38, Sakellarides, fully good fair ; from 1947, Karnak good ; wholesale price, Alexandria. — **India :** 1934-38, Oomra fine ; from 1947, Jarilla fine ; wholesale price, Bombay. — **Mexico :** 1934 through September 1953, Middling 15/16" ; from October 1953, Middling 1-1/32" ; wholesale price, Torreon. — **Pakistan :** 289 F Punjab, wholesale price, Karachi. — **Peru :** Tanguis, type 5, wholesale price, Lima. — **Turkey :** Acala, wholesale price, Adana. — **United States : I** - Average price received by farmers. **II** - Middling 15/16" ; 1934 through July 1954, average of 10 U.S. spot markets ; from August 1954, average of 14 U.S. spot markets. **III** - Middling 1-1/16" ; 1934 through July 1954, average of 10 U.S. spot markets ; from August 1954, average of 14 U.S. spot markets

[1]Les prix se réfèrent à la période commençant en août de l'année indiquée et finissant en juillet de l'année suivante. — [2]Moyenne de moins de 12 mois.

Brésil : Type 5, prix de gros, Sao Paulo. — **Egypte : I** - 1934-38, Ashmouni « fully good fair » ; depuis 1947, Ashmouni « good » ; prix de gros, Alexandrie. **II** - 1934-38, Sakellarides « fully good fair » ; depuis 1947, Karnak « good » ; prix de gros, Alexandrie. — **Inde :** 1934-38, Oomra fin ; depuis 1947, Jarilla fin ; prix de gros, Bombay. — **Mexique :** 1934 à fin septembre 1953, Middling 15/16" ; depuis octobre 1953, Middling 1-1/32" ; prix de gros, Torreon. — **Pakistan :** 289 F Pendjab, prix de gros, Karachi. — **Pérou :** Tanguis, type 5 ; prix de gros, Lima. — **Turquie :** Acala, prix de gros, Adana. — **Etats-Unis : I** - Prix moyen à la production. **II** - Middling 15/16" ; 1934 à fin juillet 1954, moyenne des cours du disponible sur 10 marchés des Etats-Unis ; depuis août 1954, moyenne des cours du disponible sur 14 marchés. **III** - Middling 1-1/16" ; 1934 à fin juillet 1954, moyenne des cours du disponible sur 10 marchés des Etats-Unis ; depuis août 1954, moyenne des cours du disponible sur 14 marchés.

Table 21. - Wool : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 21. - Laine : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Années et mois	United Kingdom					United States				United Kingdom	
	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	IV	I	II
	Clean basis — Laine lavée									Greasy basis — Laine en suint	
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales										
	Pence sterling/pound					U.S. cents/pound				Pence sterling/pound	
1934-38	27	26	24	18	14	84.1	72.5	29.0	[1]52.3	13	15
1947	64	61	57	40	30	124.2	107.0	...	85.8	...	...
1948	102	94	84	50	34	164.6	107.6	45.0	123.4	35	39
1949	105	97	90	57	40	166.4	112.8	56.6	120.8	38	41
1950	172	163	151	110	91	199.2	151.0	103.9	155.4	76	82
1951	209	199	187	154	126	270.5	215.2	145.5	253.0	83	95
1952	136	126	110	76	64	165.3	128.7	81.5	125.2	52	58
1953	163	147	127	89	75	173.0	132.3	83.9	125.0	61	69
1954	143	128	117	93	77	170.6	[1]132.5	86.1	130.0	66	71
1954 I	156	135	121	90	72	172.5	132.5	91.5	125.5	61	68
II	152	130	116	89	71	172.5	132.5	91.5	125.5	61	69
III	148	130	116	91	75	167.5	127.5	82.5	124.0	—	—
IV	150	135	122	96	80	168.8	127.2	79.1	124.4	64	73
V	154	140	125	99	84	173.1	131.2	81.0	131.2	65	74
VI	157	142	128	102	90	176.7	135.0	82.8	132.5	—	—
VII	142	132	122	98	81	175.6	135.0	84.0	132.5	71	72
VIII	—	—	—	—	—	176.2	135.0	84.0	132.5	—	—
IX	136	125	116	96	79	177.1	135.0	84.0	132.5	70	73
X	131	118	110	88	73	171.2	130.6	84.0	132.5	70	72
XI	122	108	101	83	70	160.0	123.1	83.0	132.5	—	—
XII	128	114	106	86	72	155.6	126.4	82.0	134.1	67	69
1955 I	126	113	105	88	74	155.0	130.0	82.8	127.8	69	71
II	129	116	107	92	78	155.6	129.4	85.0	121.8	—	—
III	124	114	105	91	78	153.5	126.5	86.6	120.5	71	72
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.										
1934-38	124.1	116.9	109.3	83.1	64.3	185.4	159.8	63.9	[1]115.3	59.1	67.1
1947	236.2	224.7	210.3	147.3	110.9	273.8	235.9	...	189.2	...	...
1948	376.8	349.5	310.7	186.3	125.7	362.9	236.6	99.2	272.1	129.6	146.2
1949	355.9	326.9	303.4	193.9	133.7	366.8	248.7	124.8	266.3	126.7	136.7
1950	443.6	420.4	388.4	282.7	234.7	439.2	332.9	229.1	342.6	195.5	211.0
1951	538.6	510.8	481.2	396.5	322.8	596.4	474.5	320.8	557.8	213.5	244.4
1952	349.8	324.1	282.9	195.2	164.6	364.4	283.7	179.7	276.0	133.8	149.2
1953	419.2	378.1	326.6	228.9	192.9	381.4	291.7	185.0	275.6	157.0	177.5
1954	368.5	329.4	300.0	238.0	198.0	376.1	[2]292.1	185.4	286.6	169.8	182.6
1954 I	401.2	347.2	311.2	231.5	185.2	380.3	292.1	201.7	276.7	156.9	174.9
II	391.0	334.4	298.4	228.9	182.6	380.3	292.1	201.7	276.7	156.9	177.5
III	380.7	334.4	298.4	234.1	192.9	369.3	281.1	181.9	273.4	—	—
IV	385.8	347.2	313.8	246.9	205.8	372.1	280.4	174.4	274.3	164.6	187.8
V	396.1	360.1	321.5	254.6	216.1	381.6	289.2	178.6	289.2	167.2	190.3
VI	403.8	365.2	329.2	262.4	231.5	389.6	297.6	182.5	292.1	—	—
VII	365.2	339.5	313.8	252.1	208.3	387.1	297.6	185.2	292.1	182.6	185.2
VIII	—	—	—	—	—	388.5	297.6	185.2	292.1	—	—
IX	349.8	321.5	298.4	246.9	203.2	390.4	297.6	185.2	292.1	180.0	—
X	336.9	303.5	282.9	226.3	187.8	377.4	287.9	185.2	292.1	180.0	185.2
XI	313.8	277.8	259.8	213.5	180.0	352.7	271.4	183.0	292.1	—	—
XII	329.2	293.2	272.6	221.2	185.2	343.0	278.7	180.8	295.6	172.3	177.5
1955 I	324.1	290.6	270.1	226.3	190.3	341.7	286.6	182.5	281.8	177.5	182.6
II	331.8	298.4	275.2	236.6	200.6	343.0	285.3	187.4	268.5	—	—
III	318.9	293.2	270.1	234.1	200.6	338.4	278.9	190.9	265.7	182.6	185.2

[1]1935-39 average. — [2]Provisional.

[1]Moyenne 1935-39. — [2]Chiffre provisoire.

Clean basis

United Kingdom : I - 70's ; II - 64's ; III - 60's ; IV - 56's ; V - 50's. Super, good, and average topmaking fleece and better grades of skirtings bought for combing ; average price based on quotations from United Kingdom and Dominions' auctions, adjusted to London costs. Grades listed are grown predominantly in the following countries : 70's, Union of South Africa ; 64's and 60's, Australia ; 56's, Australia and New Zealand ; and 50's, New Zealand. — **United States** : I - Territory, 64's, 70's, 80's, fine combing, Boston ; II - 56's, combing, domestic wool, Boston ; III - Argentine crossbreds, V/VI's, 40/36's, scoured basis, Boston ; IV - Montevideo, super, 58/60's, Boston.

Greasy basis

United Kingdom : I - First white Joria, auction price, Liverpool. II - Superior white Vicanere, auction price, Liverpool.

Laine lavée

Royaume-Uni : I - Laines de 70 ; II - Laines de 64 ; III - Laines de 60 ; IV - Laines de 56 ; V - Laines de 50. « Super, good, and average topmaking fleece » et meilleures qualités de « skirtings » achetées pour le peignage ; prix moyen basé sur les cours au Royaume-Uni et les ventes aux enchères des Dominions et ajustés aux prix de revient à Londres. Les qualités mentionnées prédominent principalement dans les pays suivants : laines de 70 en Union Sud-Africaine ; de 64 et 60 en Australie ; de 56 en Australie et en Nouvelle-Zélande ; de 50 en Nouvelle-Zélande. — **Etats-Unis** : I - Laines « Territory », de 64, 70, 80, peignées fines, à Boston. ; II - Laines de 56 peignées, laines domestiques à Boston. III - « Crossbred » d'Argentine, laines de V/VI, 40-36, sur base de laine lavée à fond, à Boston ; IV - Qualité Montevideo « super », laines de 58/60, à Boston.

Laine en suint

Royaume-Uni : I - Première qualité blanche Joria ; prix aux enchères, Liverpool. II - Qualité blanche supérieure Vicanere ; prix aux enchères, Liverpool.

Table 22. - Miscellaneous fibers : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 22. - Fibres diverses : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Années et mois	Flax — Lin	Hemp — Chanvre	Jute			Abaca	Henequen	Sisal
	Belgium	Italy	India	Pakistan	United Kingdom	United States		United Kingdom
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies locales							
	Francs/kg.	Lire/ 100 kg.	Rupees/ 400 lb.	Pak. Rupees/ 400 lb.	£.s./ long ton	Cents/lb.		£.s./ long ton
1934-38	11.71	417	32.68	—	18/9	7.1	4.8	21/9
1947	40.38	18 372	167.13	—	87/17	24.0	14.9	71/0
1948	44.05	27 507	195.63	—	100/7	28.2	15.8	95/0
1949	40.29	27 475	204.62	210.00	101/14	28.1	14.4	102/18
1950	38.96	26 788	210.00	150.00	116/2	26.5	12.5	146/10
1951	57.83	32 125	341.00	249.00	179/4	32.1	24.5	233/10
1952	43.19	33 664	189.00	134.00	112/16	24.6	18.2	153/15
1953	36.31	30 995	160.00	106.46	96/0	24.3	10.2	93/1
1954	...	28 000	...	...	...	18.6	8.8	...
1954 I	41.02	27 125	180.00	135.00	109/0	22.3	8.5	102/6
II	39.80	27 125	180.00	129.25	104/6	20.5	9.0	98/6
III	39.51	27 125	175.00	124.25	100/0	19.1	9.0	90/0
IV	37.42	27 125	195.00	128.63	105/6	19.5	9.0	90/10
V	38.68	27 125	175.00	126.50	101/10	18.6	9.0	90/0
VI	36.75	27 125	155.00	122.50	95/16	19.3	9.0	90/0
VII	36.42	27 125	155.00	121.00	90/6	18.0	9.0	89/0
VIII	35.63	27 125	175.00	123.31	92/16	16.5	...	86/16
IX	36.68	28 625	175.00	134.75	99/4	17.0	8.5	75/4
X	37.70	30 125	170.00	147.81	104/16	17.3	8.5	72/14
XI	39.54	30 125	205.00	152.75	108/10	17.5	8.3	72/1
XII	39.15	30 125	195.00	...	116/10	18.0	7.3	70/2
1955 I	38.50	33 275	215.00	...	119/16	17.8	7.0	72/16
II	38.50	33 275	230.00	...	120/0	18.9	7.3	79/16
III	38.50	33 275	210.00	...	108/18	19.5	7.5	84/12
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.							
1934-38	41.6	26.9	6.7	—	9.0	15.6	10.5	10.4
1947	92.1	—	27.8	—	34.8	52.9	32.8	28.2
1948	100.5	47.8	32.6	—	39.8	62.2	34.8	37.7
1949	88.8	46.8	31.1	34.5	36.9	62.0	31.7	37.3
1950	77.9	42.9	24.3	24.6	32.0	58.4	27.6	40.4
1951	115.7	51.4	39.5	40,9	49.4	70.8	54.0	64.3
1952	86.4	53.9	21.9	22.3	31.1	54.2	40.1	42.4
1953	72.6	49.6	18.5	17.7	26.5	53.6	22.5	25.6
1954	...	44.8	...	...	...	41.0	19.4	...
1954 I	82.0	43.4	20.8	22.5	30.0	49.2	18.7	28.2
II	79.6	43.4	20.8	21.5	28.8	45.2	19.8	27.1
III	79.0	43.4	20.3	20.7	27.6	42.1	19.8	24.8
IV	74.8	43.4	22.6	21.4	29.1	43.0	19.8	24.9
V	77.4	43.4	20.3	21.1	28.0	41.0	19.8	24.8
VI	72.8	43.4	17.9	20.4	26.4	42.5	19.8	24.8
VII	73.5	43.4	17.9	20.2	24.9	39.7	19.8	24.5
VIII	71.3	43.4	20.3	20.5	25.6	36.4	...	23.9
IX	73.4	45.8	20.3	22.5	27.3	37.5	18.7	20.7
X	75.4	48.2	19.7	24.6	28.9	38.1	18.7	20.0
XI	79.1	48.2	23.7	25.4	29.9	38.6	18.3	19.9
XII	78.3	48.2	22.6	...	32.1	39.7	16.1	19.3
1955 I	77.0	53.2	24.9	...	33.0	39.2	15.4	20.1
II	77.0	53.2	26.6	...	33.1	41.7	16.1	22.0
III	77.0	53.2	24.3	...	30.0	43.0	16.5	23.3

Flax

Belgium : Scutched, average unit export value, f.o.b. ; from January 1955, scutched, superior, average quality, Courtrai.

Hemp

Italy : Emilia, III "corpo," wholesale price, at warehouse, Bologna.

Jute

India : Raw, baled, mill firsts, Calcutta. — **Pakistan** : Raw, baled, export firsts, f.a.s. Chittagong ; from July 1954, f.o.b. — **United Kingdom** : Raw, baled, Pakistan mill firsts, c. and f. Dundee. Through 1950, this series was called "First marks, c.i.f. Dundee" and was computed on a slightly different basis.

Abaca

United States : Davao I, Manila, landed New York.

Henequen

United States : Mexican, grade A, landed New York.

Sisal

United Kingdom : British East African, No. 1, spot price, c.i.f. London

Lin

Belgique : Teillé, valeur unitaire moyenne à l'exportation, f.o.b. ; depuis janvier 1955, teillé, qualité moyenne supérieure, Courtrai.

Chanvre

Italie : « Emilia III corpo », prix de gros, à l'entrepôt, Bologne.

Jute

Inde : Brut, en balles, « mill firsts », Calcutta, — **Pakistan** : Brut, en balles, « export firsts », f.a.s. Chittagong ; depuis juillet 1954, f.o.b. — **Royaume-Uni** : Brut, en balles, « mill firsts » du Pakistan, c. et f. Dundee. Jusqu'en 1950, cette série était dénommée « first marks, c.a.f. Dundee » et était calculée sur une base légèrement différente.

Abaca

Etats-Unis : Davao I, Manille, à quai New York.

Henequen

Etats-Unis : Henequen mexicain, qualité A, à quai New York.

Sisal

Royaume-Uni : D'Afrique orientale britannique, N° 1, prix du disponible, c.a.f. Londres.

Table 22. - Miscellaneous fibers : Prices in selected countries (concluded)

Tableau 22. - Fibres diverses : Prix dans certains pays (fin)

Year and month — Années et mois	Silk — Soie			Rayon — Fibrane et rayonne				
				Staple — Fibrane				Filament — Rayonne
	Italy	Japan	United States	United States	United Kingdom	Germany	Japan	United States
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales							
	Lire/kg.	*Yen/60 kg.*	*Cents/lb.*	*Cents/lb.*	*Pence/lb.*	*Mark/kg.*	*Yen/lb.*	*Cents/lb.*
1934-38	[1]86	[2]723	[1]164.7	30.2	11.7	[3]1.66	—	62.2
1947	4 495	—	[1]455.0	31.9	14.8	...	—	67.1
1948	3 820	—	[1]260.0	36.4	16.5	[3]2.92	—	74.2
1949	4 865	133 955	300.0	35.8	17.8	2.85	—	72.7
1950	5 855	153 082	349.4	36.1	18.6	2.70	177.6	74.8
1951	7 031	223 833	480.5	40.0	24.9	3.73	209.9	76.0
1952	6 733	225 681	515.6	39.7	26.8	3.48	128.3	72.3
1953	7 881	238 532	539.5	35.0	25.5	3.08	117.8	73.3
1954	6 577	227 150	492.0	34.0	24.0	2.95	106.0	75.0
1954 I	7 354	267 000	558.0	34.0	24.0	2.95	121.3	75.0
II	7 120	266 000	539.0	34.0	24.0	2.95	119.8	75.0
III	6 750	247 000	523.0	34.0	24.0	2.95	119.3	75.0
IV	6 443	237 000	507.0	34.0	24.0	2.95	117.1	75.0
V	6 514	231 500	503.0	34.0	24.0	2.95	115.3	75.0
VI	6 486	199 438	453.0	34.0	24.0	2.95	103.8	75.0
VII	6 328	203 972	455.0	34.0	24.0	2.95	94.0	5.07
VIII	6 414	219 520	468.0	34.0	24.0	2.95	99.6	75.0
IX	6 456	221 000	483.0	34.0	24.0	2.95	98.7	75.0
X	6 414	213 370	475.0	34.0	24.0	2.95	94.5	75.0
XI	6 341	214 750	478.0	34.0	24.0	2.95	93.0	75.0
XII	6 300	206 267	460.0	34.0	24.0	2.95	95.2	75.0
1955 I	6 381	208 906	463.0	34.0	24.0	2.95	98.4	75.0
II	6 506	205 000	447.0	34.0	24.0	2.95	101.0	75.0
III	6 517	203 519	445.7	34.0	24.0	2.95	[4]106.5	75.0
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg							
1934-38	[1]533.1	[1]347.8	[1]363.1	66.6	53.3	[3]66.6	—	137.1
1947	—	—	[1] 003.1	70.3	54.8	—	—	147.9
1948	664.3	—	[1]573.2	80.2	61.1	[3]87.7	—	163.1
1949	828.0	620.2	661.4	78.9	60.9	80.3	—	160.3
1950	936.8	708.7	770.3	79.6	47.8	64.7	108.8	164.9
1951	1 125.0	1 036.3	1 059.3	88.2	64.0	88.8	128.5	167.6
1952	1 077.3	1 044.8	1 136.7	87.5	68.9	82.8	78.6	159.4
1953	1 261.0	1 104.3	1 189.4	77.2	65.6	73.3	72.1	161.6
1954	1 052.3	1 051.6	1 084.7	75.0	61.7	70.2	64.9	165.3
1954 I	1 176.6	1 236.1	1 230.2	75.0	61.7	70.2	74.3	165.3
II	1 139.2	1 231.5	1 188.3	75.0	61.7	70.2	73.4	165.3
III	1 080.0	1 143.5	1 153.0	75.0	61.7	70.2	73.1	165.3
IV	1 030.9	1 097.2	1 117.7	75.0	61.7	70.2	71.7	165.3
V	1 042.2	1 071.8	1 108.9	75.0	61.7	70.2	70.6	165.3
VI	1 037.8	923.3	998.7	75.0	61.7	70.2	63.6	165.3
VII	1 012.5	944.3	1 003.1	75.0	61.7	70.2	57.6	165.3
VIII	1 026.2	1 016.3	1 029.6	75.0	61.7	70.2	61.0	165.3
IX	1 033.0	1 023.1	1 064.8	75.0	61.7	70.2	60.4	165.3
X	1 026.2	987.8	1 047.2	75.0	61.7	70.2	57.9	165.3
XI	1 014.6	994.2	1 053.8	75.0	61.7	70.2	57.0	165.3
XII	1 008.0	954.9	1 014.1	75.0	61.7	70.2	58.3	165.3
1955 I	1 021.0	967.2	1 020.7	75.0	61.7	70.2	60.3	165.3
II	1 041.0	949.1	985.5	75.0	61.7	70.2	61.9	165.3
III	1 042.7	942.2	982.6	75.0	61.7	70.2	[4]65.2	165.3

[1]Raw, 13/15 denier. — [2]1935-38. — [3]Average July-December. — [4]Provisional.

Silk

Italy : Raw, extra, 20/22 denier, Milan. - **Japan :** Raw, grade A, 20/22-denier, Yokohama. - **United States :** Raw, grade AA, 20/22 denier, New York.

Rayon

United States : Viscose staple, 1 ½ denier, f.o.b. plant. — **United Kingdom :** Viscose staple ; ½ denier, 1 $^{7}/_{16}$ staple. — **Germany, Western :** Viscose staple, cotton type, bright, ex mill, Nordheim Westfalen. — **Japan :** Staple, bright ; ½ denier, 1 $^{3}/_{4}$ staple. — **United States :** Acetate filament, first quality, bright, 150 denier, f.o.b. plant.

Nylon

United States : Since 1949 the 40-denier, 10-filament price has been $2.25 per lb, or $1.02 per kg.

[1]Grège, 13/15 deniers. — [2]1935-38. — [3]Moyenne juillet-décembre. — [4]Provisoire.

Soie

Italie : Grège, 20/22 deniers, extra, à Milan. — **Japon :** Grège, 20/22 deniers, qualité A, à Yokohama. — **Etats-Unis :** Grège, 20/22 deniers, qualité AA, à New York.

Fibrane et rayonne

Etats-Unis : Fibrane viscose, 1 ½ denier, f.o.b. fabrique. — **Royaume-Uni :** Fibrane viscose, 1 ½ denier, fibre de 1 $^{7}/_{16}$. — **Allemagne occidentale :** Fibrane viscose, type coton, brillante, à l'usine, Nordheim Westfalen. — **Japon :** Fibrane brillante, 1 ½ denier, fibre de 1 $^{3}/_{4}$. — **Etats-Unis :** Fil de rayonne acétate, première qualité, brillante, 150 deniers, f.o.b. fabrique.

Nylon

Etats-Unis : Depuis 1949, pour la qualité 40 deniers, 10 fils, le prix est de $2,25 la lb. ou $1,02 le kg.

Table 23. - Rubber : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 23. - Caoutchouc : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Années et mois	Natural					Synthetic
	Indonesia	Malaya		United Kingdom	United States	United States
		I	II			
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales					
	Rupiah cents per 1/5 kg.	*Straits cents per lb.*		*Sh/d per lb.*	*Cents per lb.*	
1934-38	[1]30.2	24.8	—	0/7 1/8	15.1	—
1947	37.3	37.3	35.8	1/0 1/8	21.0	18.5
1948	42.2	42.2	38.6	1/0 7/8	22.0	18.5
1949	38.2	38.2	34.7	0/11 6/8	17.6	18.5
1950	298.0	108.2	104.3	2/9 1/8	41.1	19.0
1951	466.0	169.6	156.8	4/2 3/8	59.1	25.0
1952	339.5	96.1	88.4	2/4 1/8	38.6	23.5
1953	259.0	67.4	62.6	1/7 7/8	24.2	23.0
1954	...	67.3	65.7	1/8 1/8	23.6	23.0
1954 I	243.5	55.9	53.8	1/4 3/8	20.2	23.0
II	239.0	54.7	53.5	1/4 1/8	20.0	23.0
III	237.0	54.8	53.5	1/4 1/8	20.2	23.0
IV	278.5	60.5	58.4	1/6	22.1	23.0
V	303.5	62.5	60.4	1/6 1/8	22.1	23.0
VI	331.5	65.5	63.7	1/7 1/8	23.0	23.0
VII	299.5	69.9	68.5	1/8 3/8	24.1	23.0
VIII	294.0	67.2	66.3	1/8	23.3	23.0
IX	320.0	69.5	68.7	1/8 3/8	24.0	23.0
X	379.5	76.4	75.3	1/11 3/8	26.6	23.0
XI	...	81.8	80.1	2/1 3/8	28.1	23.0
XII	...	86.2	83.4	2/1 7/8	29.9	23.0
1955 I	...	99.0	95.4	2/5 3/8	33.9	23.0
II	...	99.1	96.3	2/5 1/8	34.9	23.0
III	...	88.1	86.1	2/2 1/8	31.0	23.0
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.					
1934-38	[1]33.2	31.6	—	33.4	33.3	—
1947	—	38.7	37.1	45.8	46.3	40.8
1948	—	43.7	40.0	47.7	48.5	40.8
1949	—	27.5	25.0	38.0	38.8	40.8
1950	—	77.9	75.1	85.5	90.6	41.9
1951	—	122.2	113.0	131.2	130.3	55.1
1952	—	69.2	63.7	72.9	85.1	51.8
1953	—	48.5	45.1	51.3	53.4	50.7
1954	...	48.5	47.3	51.9	52.0	50.7
1954 I	—	40.3	38.7	43.1	44.5	50.7
II	—	39.4	38.5	42.4	44.1	50.7
III	—	39.5	38.5	41.8	44.5	50.7
IV	—	43.6	42.1	46.3	48.7	50.7
V	—	45.0	43.5	47.6	48.7	50.7
VI	—	47.2	45.9	50.2	50.1	50.7
VII	—	50.4	49.3	53.4	53.1	50.7
VIII	—	48.4	47.8	51.4	51.4	50.7
IX	—	50.0	49.5	53.4	52.9	50.7
X	—	55.0	54.2	61.1	58.6	50.7
XI	...	58.9	57.7	65.3	62.0	50.7
XII	...	62.0	60.1	66.5	65.9	50.7
1955 I	...	71.3	68.7	75.5	74.7	50.7
II	...	71.4	69.3	74.9	76.9	50.7
III	...	63.5	62.0	67.5	68.3	50.7

[1]1937 and 1938 only.

Natural rubber

Indonesia : Export price, f.o.b. Djakarta, export duties included, except for 1937 and 1938 ; 1934-49, No. 1 R.S.S. ; from 1950, No. 1 R.M.A. — **Malaya :** I - No. 1 R.S.S., wholesale price, Singapore ; 1934-38, loose ; from 1947, in bales. II - No. 3 R.S.S., in bales, wholesale price, Singapore. — **United Kingdom :** No. 1 R.S.S., spot wholesale price, London. — **United States :** No. 1 R.S.S., wholesale price, New York.

Synthetic rubber

United States : GR-S, average wholesale price.

[1]1937 et 1938 seulement.

Caoutchouc naturel

Indonésie : Prix à l'exportation, f.o.b. Djakarta, droits d'exportation compris, sauf pour 1937 et 1938; 1934-49, N° 1 R.S.S.; depuis 1950, N° 1 R.M.A. — **Malaisie :** I - N° 1 R.S.S., prix de gros, Singapour ; 1934-38, en vrac ; depuis 1947, en balles. II - N° 3 R.S.S., en balles, prix de gros, Singapour. — **Royaume-Uni :** N° 1 R.S.S., prix de gros du disponible, Londres. — **Etats-Unis :** N° 1 R.S.S., prix de gros, New York.

Caoutchouc synthétique

Etats-Unis : GR-S, prix de gros moyen.

Table 24. - Index numbers of retail food prices (F) and of the cost of living (C) *(1948 = 100)*

Tableau 24. - Nombres-indices des prix de détail des aliments (F) et du coût de la vie (C)

Country	Assoc. States of Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam[1]		Australia		Austria		Belgium		Brazil		Burma		Canada	
Localities	Saigon		30 localities		Vienna		62 localities		São Paulo		Rangoon		64 localities	
Year and month	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1937	[2]2	[2]2	68	67	[2]20	[2]20	26	26	...	...	25	28	53	65
1947	62	61	88	92	...	...	79	87	88	92	115	108	82	87
1948	84	82	100	100	[4]100	[4]100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1949	100	100	111	109	136	123	95	97	96	98	142	135	104	104
1950	96	102	125	120	146	140	92	96	103	104	120	114	107	107
1951	104	116	162	146	179	179	99	105	108	113	120	112	121	118
1952	141	142	202	170	210	203	102	106	131	133	115	107	221	121
1953	177	180	213	178	206	202	103	106	172	162	111	104	117	120
1954	...	203	216	180	211	207	106	107	...	190	...	...	117	121
1954 I	193	206	—	—	209	204	105	107	177	170	106	98	116	120
II	187	203	—	—	209	205	107	108	181	173	103	96	116	120
III	184	201	[5]216	[5]179	207	203	106	107	184	177	99	94	115	120
IV	180	198	—	—	204	204	106	107	212	186	108	99	115	120
V	181	197	—	—	205	205	106	108	212	189	114	104	114	120
VI	184	200	[5]216	[5]179	212	208	107	108	213	191	117	106	116	121
VII	185	200	—	—	213	209	106	107	214	194	119	107	116	121
VIII	189	203	—	—	212	208	106	108	219	197	113	103	119	121
IX	193	206	[5]214	[5]179	213	209	106	107	219	198	113	104	118	121
X	197	209	—	—	214	209	105	107	220	200	104	98	118	121
XI	197	209	—	—	216	210	106	107	227	203	102	97	118	121
XII	...	209	[5]216	[5]180	216	210	106	107	229	205	...	...	117	121
1955 I	...	...	—	—	216	211	106	108	...	...	...	...	116	121
II	...	...	—	—	...	209	106	107	...	...	...	...	116	121
III	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	107	...	...	...	...	115	120

Country	Ceylon		Chile		Colombia		Costa Rica		Denmark		Dominican Rep.		Egypt	
Localities	Colombo		Santiago		Bogotá		San José		200 localities		Trujillo		Cairo	
Year and month	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F[6]	C[6]
1937	...	...	23	22	33	35	46	46	58	59	...	...	...	...
1947	91	97	86	85	87	86	100	97	98	98	105	99	100	99
1948	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1949	104	99	115	119	104	107	101	108	101	101	87	96	102	99
1950	112	105	134	137	130	129	110	119	118	107	92	96	111	104
1951	112	109	169	167	141	140	119	127	131	119	104	105	120	114
1952	110	108	216	204	134	137	117	122	138	123	103	106	117	113
1953	117	110	263	256	147	147	118	122	138	123	101	104	109	105
1954	117	109	490	441	...	160	123	125	144	124	96	102	111	101
1954 I	117	110	363	335	159	156	118	122	139	123	93	100	110	104
II	116	109	365	341	158	155	121	123	—	—	94	100	110	102
III	115	108	399	366	162	157	119	123	—	—	94	100	110	102
IV	115	108	425	394	170	163	120	124	140	124	97	102	111	102
V	118	110	442	407	175	167	122	125	—	—	96	101	110	100
VI	119	111	465	424	174	166	123	125	—	—	98	102	111	100
VII	117	109	492	443	168	163	125	127	145	124	96	102	110	100
VIII	115	108	548	481	164	161	124	126	—	—	96	102	110	100
IX	116	109	568	497	161	158	125	127	—	—	96	102	111	100
X	117	109	593	518	158	157	127	128	146	125	97	103	111	100
XI	118	110	610	537	158	157	127	128	—	—	97	102	112	100
XII	119	110	615	549	158	157	130	130	—	—	96	103	112	101
1955 I	118	110	...	567	158	157	131	132	148	127	94	101	...	...
II	...	109	...	593	...	158	131	131	—	—	96	101	...	...
III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	101	...	...

Country	Finland		France[1]		Germany, W.		Greece		Hawaii		India		Iran	
Localities	32 localities		Paris		...		Athens		Honolulu		24 localities		7 localities	
Year and month	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1937	11	...	5	...	[7]67	[7]64	0.3	0.4	...	...	...	...	13	13
1947	76	74	58	...	...	...	66	71	93	95	93	92	90	91
1948	100	100	92	86	[4]100	[4]100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1949	103	108	100	100	116	107	116	115	96	97	105	101	111	109
1950	118	123	111	111	109	100	122	124	91	95	105	103	85	89
1951	126	148	128	130	118	108	130	139	99	101	108	107	88	93
1952	136	154	141	145	124	110	136	146	103	103	107	105	98	100
1953	137	157	137	144	122	108	146	160	101	104	112	108	106	107
1954	134	157	135	143	124	108	164	184	102	105	...	104	121	117
1954 I	135	159	136	143	122	107	161	178	101	—	110	107	115	117
II	135	159	137	144	123	108	161	178	101	—	107	105	114	117
III	134	157	136	144	123	108	162	181	102	105	105	104	117	119
IV	136	159	134	142	123	108	166	183	101	—	106	105	128	129
V	136	159	137	144	122	108	164	184	101	—	107	105	131	130
VI	135	157	136	144	123	108	164	184	102	105	106	104	127	128
VII	136	159	132	142	124	108	166	185	103	—	106	104	122	126
VIII	138	159	132	142	123	108	165	185	103	—	106	104	120	125
IX	136	159	134	143	124	108	166	186	103	105	106	103	120	125
X	135	159	134	143	125	109	164	185	102	—	104	104	119	127
XI	125	149	135	144	126	110	166	187	101	—	103	101	121	130
XII	125	149	136	145	126	110	168	188	103	106	100	100	122	131
1955 I	126	149	137	145	126	110	168	188	104	—	[8]93	[8]95	120	129
II	...	149	...	145	125	109	...	187	104	—	...	...	...	130
III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	...

[1]1949 = 100. — [2]1939. — [3]March 1938 ; based on Reichsmark prices. — [4]Base : July-December = 100. — [5]Quarterly average. — [6]Including fuel and soap. — [7]1938. — [8]Provisional.

[1]1949 = 100. — [2]1939. — [3]Mars 1938 ; basé sur les prix en reichsmarks. — [4]Base : juillet-décembre = 100. — [5]Moyenne trimestrielle. — [6]Y compris le carburant et le savon. — [7]1938. — [8]Provisoire.

Table 24. - Index numbers of retail food prices (F) and of the cost of living (C) (concluded)

Tableau 24. - Nombres-indices des prix de détail des aliments (F) et du coût de la vie (C) (fin)

(1948 = 100)

Country	Ireland, Rep. of		Israel		Italy		Japan		Lebanon		Mexico		Netherlands[1]	
Localities	120 localities		...		50 localities		...		Beirut		Mexico City		9 localities[2]	
Year and month	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1937	53	54	...	...	[2]2	[2]2	..	...	...	...	27	27	40	46
1947	97	98	77	80	96	94	...	...	96	102	95	94	85	91
1948	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	92	94
1949	100	101	97	103	100	101	126	132	91	94	104	105	100	100
1950	100	102	86	95	97	100	112	123	81	87	108	112	111	109
1951	107	110	90	104	103	110	129	143	91	94	124	126	121	122
1952	119	119	144	162	108	114	134	150	94	94	144	144	123	122
1953	128	126	194	208	110	117	142	160	85	88	139	142	124	122
1954	128	126	220	233	113	120	154	170	...	84	145	148	129	129
1954 I	—	—	218	227	110	117	151	169	84	86	137	140	124	126
II	126	125	223	229	111	118	153	170	83	86	137	140	126	127
III	—	—	222	230	110	118	154	170	81	85	137	140	127	127
IV	—	—	220	230	111	118	155	171	78	83	138	141	129	128
V	126	125	220	231	113	120	153	170	78	83	142	145	131	129
VI	—	—	207	227	114	121	155	171	77	83	147	150	134	130
VII	—	—	211	230	115	121	157	172	77	83	147	151	132	130
VIII	132	127	220	235	115	121	158	172	76	83	148	151	130	129
IX	—	—	229	240	114	121	155	171	77	83	148	152	130	129
X	—	—	228	240	114	121	157	173	79	84	148	152	130	130
XI	129	127	222	241	114	121	151	169	80	83	148	153	129	129
XII	—	—	220	241	115	121	149	168	77	83	153	157	128	129
1955 I	—	—	220	241	115	121	151	170	...	...	...	158	...	132
II	...	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	...	...
III	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Country	N. Rhodesia[4]		Norway		Peru		Philippines		Puerto Rico		S. Rhodesia		Spain	
Localities	Total		31 localities		Lima		Manila		6 localities		5 localities		50 localities	
Year and month	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1937	...	...	63	61	27	30	23	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
1947	88	93	103	101	74	76	108	106	101	101	...	...	97	94
1948	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1949	107	105	99	100	116	115	93	94	89	92	106	106	104	105
1950	111	108	108	105	134	129	86	91	88	90	121	115	116	117
1951	119	114	127	122	150	142	94	97	100	99	132	122	127	128
1952	130	121	144	133	162	152	90	93	106	105	149	133	122	125
1953	137	125	146	136	180	165	81	87	110	108	155	136	122	127
1954	145	129	158	142	...	174	80	86	...	111	153	137	...	129
1954 I	143	127	148	137	187	171	79	86	110	109	155	138	122	128
II	143	127	151	138	189	171	75	83	111	110	154	137	122	128
III	144	127	153	139	188	172	75	83	112	110	154	137	123	129
IV	144	128	153	139	191	173	76	83	114	112	154	137	123	129
V	144	128	157	141	191	173	79	85	114	112	154	138	123	129
VI	144	128	157	141	190	173	79	86	114	112	154	138	122	129
VII	145	129	165	145	193	175	82	87	114	112	154	137	122	129
VIII	146	130	166	145	194	175	83	88	114	112	152	137	121	128
IX	147	130	163	144	195	176	83	88	111	110	151	136	121	128
X	147	130	159	143	197	177	81	87	111	110	151	136	122	129
XI	147	130	160	143	198	178	82	87	111	110	151	136	123	130
XII	149	130	161	144	198	178	82	87	...	110	151	136	124	131
1955 I	152	132	160	143	199	179	79	86	...	110	151	136	126	132
II	153	132	157	142	...	180	76	84	...	...	152	137	...	...
III	...	...	155	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	317	...	...

Country	Sweden		Switzerland		Turkey		U. of S. Africa[5]		United Kingdom		United States		Uruguay	
Localities	95 localities		34 localities		Istanbul		9 localities		504 localities		56 localities		Montevideo	
Year and month	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1937	60	60	57	61	...	...	61	65	...	...	50	60	51	56
1947	93	96	97	97	97	100	97	95	[6]94	[6]94	92	93	102	98
1948	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1949	101	102	99	99	112	110	103	104	105	103	96	99	100	105
1950	103	103	100	98	106	104	109	108	113	106	97	100	91	101
1951	121	120	103	102	102	103	116	116	126	116	108	108	106	115
1952	136	129	105	105	110	109	137	126	[7]105	[7]103	110	110	129	131
1953	138	130	105	104	113	113	144	130	111	107	108	111	138	140
1954	[8]138	[8]131	107	105	124	123	145	133	114	107	108	112	...	157
1954 I	138	130	106	104	119	120	143	131	110	106	109	112	143	149
II	138	130	106	104	122	122	142	131	109	106	108	112	143	149
III	139	131	105	104	118	119	144	131	112	107	108	112	144	150
IV	141	132	106	104	127	125	145	132	113	107	108	111	150	153
V	141	132	106	104	130	127	145	132	112	107	109	112	153	154
VI	139	132	107	105	131	128	146	132	114	107	109	112	160	160
VII	138	131	108	105	126	125	146	132	118	109	110	112	154	158
VIII	138	131	109	105	123	123	146	132	116	108	109	112	151	156
IX	137	131	109	106	120	121	146	134	115	108	108	112	161	162
X	137	131	109	106	120	122	145	134	116	109	107	111	162	162
XI	137	131	110	106	121	123	147	135	117	109	107	112	165	164
XII	138	131	110	106	124	125	147	135	118	110	106	111	164	163
1955 I	138	131	109	106	...	...	147	135	119	111	106	111	165	165
II	138	131	108	105	...	...	148	136	...	111	...	111	...	...
III	138	132	108	105	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1]1949 = 100. — [2]1937-49, 6 cities ; from 1950, 9 cities. — [3]1938. — [4]Non-Africans. — [5]Europeans only. — [6]Average of less than 12 months. — [7]Beginning 1952, January 1952 = 100. — [8]July-December.

NOTE : Compiled from basic data supplied by the International Labour Office.

[1]1949 = 100. — [2]1937-49, 6 villes ; à partir de 1950, 9 villes. — [3]1938. — [4]Population non africaine. — [5]Européens seulement. — [6]Moyenne de moins de 12 mois. — [7]A partir de 1952, janvier 1952 = 100. — [8]Juillet-décembre.

NOTE : Etabli d'après les données de base fournies par le Bureau international du travail.

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Potatoes	7	1
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Oats	8,12	2
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Dry beans		5
Sugar	7,11	2
Oranges and tangerines	6,9	3
Lemons and limes	6,9	3
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Olive oil	10	4
Soybeans and oil	10	4
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Palm kernels and oil	10	4
Linseed and oil	10	4
Palm oil	10	4
Copra and coconut oil	10	4
Coffee	6,11	3
Tea	6.11	3
Cocoa	6,11	3
Tobacco	11	1,3
Cotton		3,5
Flax		5
Jute		5
Milk	8	
Butter	8	1
Cheese	8	1
Meat	7	
Wool	9,12	5
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Wheat	9	3
Rye	9	3
Rice	9	3
Barley	8	2
Oats	8	2
Maize	8	2
Feedstuffs	8	2
Potatoes	7	1
Citrus fruit	6,11	
Oilseeds	10	4
Fats and oils	10	4
Coffee, cocoa, tea, tobacco	6,11	
Cotton	12	5
Wool	12	5
Miscellaneous fibers	12	5
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Pigs	7	1
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